

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*

For SEPTEMBER, 1755.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

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| <p>Remarks on the Ohio Battle.
 M—I Conduct.
 Maxims for Patriots.
 Conduct of a War.
 Quacks exploded.
 List of Flag Officers.
 The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Mamilius Octavius and Sp. Cassius, on the Right of Copy-holders to vote at Elections.
 Observations on Grafting.
 Of the Sex of Holly.
 Castration of Fish.
 Picture of a drinking Woman.
 Defence of Mr. Hervey.
 Former and present Ladies of Fashion.
 Account of Higgs's Essay.
 Meditation among the Books.
 Behaviour of Seamen.
 Account of the British America.
 Bermudas settled.
 The Law's delay.
 Annelley's Case.
 French Officer's Speech.
 Methods to secure the Indians.
 A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs of last Session of Parliament.
 A new and correct MAP of the five great Lakes, part of Pennsylvania, New-York, Canada, Hudson's-Bay Territories, &c. which completes the large Map of NORTH-AMERICA.</p> | <p>XXIV. Broad Wheels; Bristol Watch.
 XXV. Resolutions about the African Company.
 XXVI. POETRY. Ode on his Majesty's Return; on Patriotism; the Mossy Bower, with moral Notes from the Ancients; Cupid Triumphant, in answer to Bacchus Triumphant; to Capt. Farquhar, recruiting, with his Answer; a Song set to Music and Miss Murray's Minuet.
 XXVII. Cure for Disorders of the Stomach.
 XXVIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: King arrives; City Address and Answer; Treaty with Russia; Discoveries; Success of the Herring Fishery; Disputes determined in Ireland; Tumuli opened in Scotland; Advices from America; Captures on both Sides; Parliament prorogued; Sessions at the Old Bailey, Execution; Murder, Storms, Fires; no Toll taken at Bartholomew Fair, Bristol Address, &c.
 XXIX. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
 XXX. Plays acted at the Theatres.
 XXXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXXII. A Catalogue of Books.
 XXXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
 XXXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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MULTUM IN PARVO.

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As the affair of the Oxfordshire election is determined, we hope the author of the letter to Bicester, will consider that it is neither proper nor safe for us to insert it.

Notwithstanding our adding eight pages, this month, to our usual quantity, we have been obliged to defer many pieces both in prose and verse; which shall be inserted in the order of we received them.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
S E P T E M B E R, 1755.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



Lately perused A Letter to the People of England, on the present Situation and Conduct of National Affairs, in which the author has endeavoured to shew that vice and venality have ever been the first sources of national decline and ruin, and that the common people in no nation have ever been the cause of their own corruption; but that it has always taken its source from the polluted fountain of the great, and thence run muddy, thro' the multitude below. After settling this point, he arraigns our m—y of folly and absurdity in sending Mr. Boscowen with a fleet only of 11 ships of the line and one frigate to oppose a much stronger squadron, owing to their ignorance and want of intelligence of the number of the enemy, which it was no hard matter to procure; and occasioned them to send Mr. Holburne with six ships of the line and one frigate 19 days after Mr. Boscowen, and so after the sailing of the French fleet, thereby exposing them both to fall a sacrifice to the enemy, had M^cNamara not returned to Europe. Whether what he says is conclusive I will not determine; but sure the following paragraph is too severe and unguarded: "We have cautioned and not chastised the French; we have sent a brave admiral, brave officers, brave sailors, and 17 line of battle ships on a useless parade to Nova Scotia, at an immense expence, to take two French men of war and to lose one of our own. We have been the witnesses to the landing their troops in America, and not prevented their expedition. Such is the conclusion of all the boasted secrecy, dispatch,

September, 1755.

and ravishing free-born subjects from the arms of their wives and children; and such the result of the wisdom of our m—l conductors." As little will I determine about the truth of what he asserts, that a certain quaker, from bye ended purposes, was at the bottom of the contrivance of Gen. Braddock's expedition; but that it was useless and unnecessary I think he has demonstrated, and that the taking of Niagara must have given us Du Quesne without a blow, because all supplies for that place are necessitated to pass by Niagara, and the communication being cut off, it must soon have been abandoned by the French. I wish the character he bestows upon B—k, of heat, impetuosity and arrogance, be not too just;—but he has paid for his mistakes with his life, and—*de mortuis nil, nisi bonum*. However, Sir, as I am well acquainted with warfare in America, if you will insert the modest remarks from a late Gazetteer, on the fatal expedition above mentioned, you will oblige several of your military friends, and amongst others,

Your constant reader,
LEONIDAS.

Some Remarks on the late Engagement, near Fort du Quesne, on the Monongahela River, in NORTH-AMERICA. (See P. 394.)

FIRST, it is obvious, that the disorder and precipitate retreat of the regiments of Sir Peter Halket and Col. Dunbar were the immediate effect of a panick, excited by their being surprized, and fired upon in flank by the French Indians that lay in ambush in the woods.

Secondly, that the chief leader only can be regarded as the first cause of this unfortunate defeat, who was guilty of a shameful neglect in not previously searching the woods and thickets, by small flanking parties of our Indians: This neglect is more surprising, since this necessary caution is a point of duty that is well

well known almost to every officer that has been employed on real service abroad; and practised even in subaltern's commands in close countries.

Thirdly, that the private men of the aforesaid regiment cannot justly be taxed with cowardice; since any other regiments, in the like situation, would, most probably, have misbehaved in the same manner. For there are no troops, however brave and experienced, that are not susceptible of a pannick, from so considerable and fatal a surprize as the above-mentioned; which, besides, always occasions the surprized to magnify greatly in their minds the most trivial dangers; and some instances might be adduced of more shameful defeats of the most excellent veteran troops from the like cause.

The American militia behaved with extraordinary bravery; since militia, in the most advantageous situation, can seldom be made to stand the fire of a superior, or even equal number of regular troops; especially after they are abandoned by their own regulars and principal hopes; but these gallant militia, forming the rear column, and being probably at a good distance from the second, were not exposed to the Indian attack from the woods in flank, nor liable to be put in disorder by the precipitate retreat of the first and second columns or regiments; they were therefore free from the causes of the pannick and disorder of these two regiments in their front, and consequently remained coolly, and in good order, to repel the attack of the enemy, and cover the retreat of the English, who, otherwise, would probably have fallen all together a sacrifice under the fire of the enemy, or into their hands.

The French leader behaved like a good officer, who drew his men, though much inferior in number to ours, from their lines or retrenchments, in order to invite Gen. Br—k to come precipitately into the snare he had prepared for him; and if the ambuscade was discovered, he might, if necessary, retire within his retrenchment, and from thence, if forced, under the cannon of Fort du Quesne; he also judiciously made choice of this ground, where, by the favour of a narrow front, his small command might resist a much superior number.

Gen. Br—k having advanced, probably by one indifferent road, in a close and desert country, at a considerable distance from our colonies, certainly ought not to have engaged the enemy, though inferior in number, without the greatest circumspection, and taking every possible advantage, and making sure of a victory;

since, if defeated, he run the great hazard of having his troops totally cut off, or starved in their retreat, and must inevitably lose his cannon and other military stores; and since victory would probably yield great advantages to our cause, and the loss of it is a very considerable disappointment.

In this action it doth not appear, that any use was made of the English Indians; should they not have been ordered to advance against the enemy, in the woods on each side of the field of action, opposite to the flanks of our troops, where they must have discovered the French ambuscade, and prevented the fatal surprize of our men?—And if none of the enemy lay there in ambush, our Indians ought to have been commanded to advance to the enemy's flanks, and charge them, while our regular troops attacked them closely in front.

Our general had ten field pieces with him, but no use, as far as we have yet learned, was made of them: If the French were advantageously posted, why did he not play his cannon for some time against them before he advanced to close action; this would, doubtless, have had a good effect, and, in the mean while, some one might accidentally discover the ambush, or advert to the necessary precaution of searching the woods and thickets in flank; and if the French had a breast-work in their front, the cannon might have done some execution by playing them in Ricochet, or they might be played to amuse the enemy, while our general endeavoured to counterchance them, by dispatching the Indians with a detachment of the New-England militia, in the best manner thro' the woods, in order to surprize and attack the French in flank; which might naturally occur to him in such a situation.

It would appear that our first column fired at a considerable distance from the enemy, and when men have thrown away their fire they are more susceptible of a panick: The event, perhaps, might have been much more prosperous, notwithstanding the ambush, if the two first columns had been ordered to advance as quickly upon the enemy as possible, without breaking their order, and keep up their fire till they came within ten yards of them, then give them a volley, and rush in upon them with screwed bayonets; for though our troops are better disciplined than the French, and probably fire a little faster, yet this, I am of opinion, is always our best method against them, because our men are generally heavier and stronger-bodied, and will seldom fail, in close action, to break them. But if the enemy

enemy was covered by a breast-work, there was a necessity of keeping up the fire of our men till they got on top of the breast-work, since every shot that is fired before is lost, or can only do execution by the greatest accident.

As soon as the French Indians began to fire on the flanks of Halket's regiment, it should have been ordered to retire immediately without firing, till out of the reach of the flanking fire from the woods; then to halt and face the enemy, bringing up the cannon in their front, and playing them upon the French till the French Indians were repulsed, and the woods in flank scoured by our Indians, and a sufficient detachment of the New-England militia; then might our troops have attacked with the greatest probability of success, while the said detachment with our Indians attacked the French in flank, if they should run the hazard of keeping their ground.—It must be owned, however, that Gen. Br—k did gallantly, and deserved a much better fate, as did all the brave officers who suffered under his command.

A new political Paper, called The Monitor, or British Freeholder, having made its Appearance, we shall select from N^o 2. the following Maxims which he recommends to be avowed and maintained by all good Patriots, and which are contained in the following Propositions.

1. **A** Determination to support his present majesty and his family, against the pretender and all his adherents; and in one body to give any publick and solemn test of their attachment to his person and government.

2. To support good, as well as to oppose bad government; and to make the spirit and end of the revolution, the only measure of their conduct, either in supporting or opposing the administration.

3. To correct with temper the frauds and abuses in the revenue; and narrowly to look into the state of all the publick officers, the accompts of all contractors, and clerks, in the several departments, particularly those of the treasury, army, and navy.

4. To discourage those harpies, called money-jobbers, who, under the pretence of assisting government, become the plunderers of it.

5. To establish a system of oeconomy in all matters relating to the financial part of the government.

6. To support the established religion; to encourage the present temper and moderation of the church; and to oppose the spirit of intolerance or persecution.

7. To avoid all peevish oppositions to the measures of an administration, especially where they are indifferent, or not absolutely essential to the publick welfare: But,

8. To conform, as much as possible, to the temper of the times, and to distinguish the practicable from the impracticable; and not to press any measure so far, as to disturb the harmony of government, or to give any advantage to the enemies of his majesty's family by raising and fomenting a faction.

9. To endeavour by a more effectual law than is now in force, to discountenance and punish in the severest manner, as well those who directly or indirectly offer, or give a bribe to be chosen; as those who receive one; and to oblige all persons returned members of parliament to take an oath at the table, that they have not offered or given a bribe, or made use of any undue influence, &c. &c. in order to be elected; before such person shall be permitted to take his seat, and vote in parliament.

10. To engage in no foreign alliances, where the interest of Britain is not immediately and essentially concerned; and, when alliances may be judged necessary, and any foreign subsidies are to be granted; to prefer alliances with Russia, the Empress Queen, the king of Prussia, the king of Sardinia, and other great powers, to those with petty German princes, who have always failed us; and to proportion the subsidies to the abilities of our own nation, and not to the wants of those who apply for them.

11. To assert the dominion of the sea by a large and well ordered navy; to place our chief dependance in such a navy; to keep in constant pay, in time of peace as well as war, a powerful body of seamen; and for their encouragement, and to avoid, as far as it is possible, the odious, as well as unconstitutional method of pressing; to invite them into the publick service by bounties, and to pay them with the same punctuality and regularity which is observed in the payment of the land forces.

12. To cherish and support our colonies; those sinews of our naval strength, on which avowedly the very being of this kingdom depends; to define and settle the rights and privileges of the subjects residing in those colonies; to model them more agreeable to the system of liberty maintained in their mother country; and to contrive a better and more effectual method than the present, of curbing and punishing licentious, arbitrary, and tyrannical governors.

13. To

13. To promote a federal union amongst the northern colonies in America; and to govern them in so gentle a manner as not to provoke them to cast off their allegiance.

14. To arm the people by a temperate and practicable militia-law, and in the mean time to allow the present number of standing forces, by a law made from year to year; in hopes, that when his majesty or his successors see themselves absolutely established in the universal affection of their subjects, he or they may be graciously induced not to ask them in time of peace; as they always foster up a jealousy in the minds of the people, by their danger to liberty; and more especially, as the number of standing forces now in pay are not sufficient for our defence against a foreign enemy, and yet would be too formidable a body under the direction of a violent and tyrannical king; besides, the reduction of our expences, by such a measure, would greatly increase the national stock.

15. To give every possible encouragement to the trade of this kingdom, and for that purpose to discountenance all kind of monopolies, and to encourage our manufactories both at home and in our colonies.

In his 5th N^o, After bestowing some encomiums on the spirit and resolution of the present administration in our naval armament, and giving some strictures on the future conduct of the war, he says, "If a war is resolved on to rescue our colonies out of the danger to which they have been so long exposed, and to protect our trade: If the ministry expect to be supported in a proper manner, let them banish all thoughts of transporting armies into Flanders, and of squandering away the nation's treasure upon hireling forces. Shall England never see through the mistake of neglecting our own colonies, and in a manner abandoning them to hostile invasions; while her armies are employed in the defence of states, that never slipped an opportunity to injure our trade, and never scrupled to join our enemies, when in hopes thereby to gain the least advantage? To whose account are we to place our debt of eighty millions? Not to those wars which have been necessary to maintain the internal tranquillity, the trade, the property, honour, and dignity of Great-Britain; but to such engagements and connections with Holland, and other states on the continent, which may serve to continue and increase our taxes, but can never help us in distress."

I must confess, that the present armament gives great expectations of better

things; and it is to be hoped, where there are no wicked pusillanimous schemes to be supported, merit will always receive its due, and the enemy must then yield to more equitable terms. Let us only refer back to the conclusion of the last war, when, by a happy turn, men of experience and valour succeeded the minions of the last minister. Though the French had over-run Flanders, and nothing could prevent their marching to the gates of Amsterdam, our fleets, by obstructing their navigation and ruining their trade, stopped the resources of all their riches, and forced them to relinquish the imaginary advantages of their conquests.

B The policy of France is greatly altered within this century: An invasion of Flanders is a meer bugbear, and a contrivance to make us draw off those forces, and to spend that money, which ought to be employed in more effectual services, to defend a number of towns and a length of sea coast, which, when taken, the French are not able to garrison, and which it was never their intention to annex to their crown. Their real scheme is to conquer a spot of land somewhere about the middle of the North-American coast, by whose produce, in tobacco, might be saved to their nation upwards of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, while they amuse us with invasions and conquests; the design of which we idly imagine is to secure to themselves settlements in Europe. This is so palpable that the very Dutchmen themselves are convinced of it, or they cannot reconcile with good policy the withdrawing of their garrisons out of the barrier towns, and thereby exposing their borders to the incursions of the grand monarch.

E Let France raise four hundred and fifty thousand men; what must be the consequence of such a numerous army? The money must be paid; and where will they raise the money, if their trade is ruined? Those very forces which are so often boasted to overawe their neighbours, must lie upon the vitals of their own country, **F** disband themselves for want of employment; could Britain be once resolved to depend on their naval power, and strengthen the hands of their colonies, as to enable them utterly to extirpate those perfidious neighbours, that can content with nothing less than our expulsion from those most valuable possessions. **G** As for the stale argument, that the German princes must fall under the Gallic power, unless protected by Great-Britain, it deserves no consideration: It is even begging the question; have they ever been put to the trial? Let them fight a little, *pro aris & focis*, as the Dutch

against Philip II. of Spain; and there cannot be the least doubt, but that all the powers on the continent (if necessary) will unite against such a restless and ambitious neighbour, and enter into a league for that purpose, which, cemented by self-preservation, will bind them much firmer together than the largest British subsidies.

There is yet another consideration, and a weighty one too, why we should prefer a sea to a land war on a foreign continent. The large sums of money, which are applied for the payment of hirelings, or of our own national troops, sent abroad, never return into this nation; whereas, most of the money expended on the marine, and obtained by prizes, is laid out at home, and circulates amongst our own people. Therefore a sea war is most eligible; it is what the nation has long wished for, and is most ready to support; because thereby we expend least, reap the greatest advantage to ourselves, and do the greatest damage to our enemies: To this kind of war we are indebted for Gibraltar and Port-Mahon; and I am sorry that I cannot find out one foot of land on the continent, belonging to Great-Britain, that has been either conquered or preserved at such a vast profusion of British money and British blood, as have been lavishly thrown away in our former land wars.

That these and the like considerations have had their due influence on our present councils, there is great reason to hope from that vigour and activity with which our naval force is commissioned to annoy, and strike terror into a dastardly people, who triumph in their perfidy, who confide in their deceit, invade us in time of peace, and cut our throats under the name of friends; I say, there is reason to hope that they are not to be deceived, nor to be made ridiculous and contemptible, by prolonging negotiations about our undoubted rights, established by the law of nature, as well as by particular treaties; and as long as this shall appear to be the object of their arming, there can be no doubt of a chearful and actual support from the people. Did they not contribute willingly under an administration that gave them great reason to doubt of success? What then may be expected towards the support of a war not only commenced at their own request, but carried on in such a manner as they comprehend will best promote their publick interest; and a minister who is afraid of showing himself upon the affections of the people, or of making himself popular by submitting to their judgment, where their property is chiefly concerned, must

be one trained up in the school of corruption; a spawn of that minister who preferred any sort of peace to a necessary war, who established a ministerial tyranny by corrupting the representatives of the people, and by an undue influence in both houses of parliament, contrary to the real interest of the king and subject."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DR. D'Escherny, brother in law to Mrs. Stephens, has lately published a Treatise on the Causes and Symptoms of the Stone; and of the chief Remedies now in use to cure this Distemper. In this piece he has given a history of Mrs. Stephens's medicines, and her receipt, with observations on them, and has answered the objections made against them, and given some cautions to the persons who use them. Also he has given a number of cases of persons who have taken Mrs. Stephens's medicines in a solid form. As I know your plan will not permit you to admit of a large account of this excellent pamphlet, seeing you have been so diffuse already on these subjects, in Vol. viii. p. 297, 308. and Vol. xxiii. p. 216, &c. &c. I shall not trouble you with what he says on the above heads, but only just observe, that he seems to have fully proved, that Mrs. Stephens's medicines are very safe; that they prolong the lives of the persons who take them; that they dissolve all stones, even the hardest, out of the bladder, and that the medicated urine of the persons who take the medicines is unquestionably possessed of this dissolving quality. But as you are a lover of mankind, I desire you will let the world know, that the Dr. has proved, lime-water and soap, and Dr. Jurin's lithontripticum, or soap lye, to be dangerous and inefficacious in this dreadful disorder both by proper remarks and cases; and as to Schwanberg's liquid shell he has proved, according to Dr. Whytt, that it "is neither acid nor alkaline, and has but a very inconsiderable power of dissolving the stone." What he says of two or three other very much puffed nostrums, now in great vogue, I beg you would insert in his own words, that the unhappy persons who have been induced to use them, may be convinced of the waste of time, and detriment they are likely to suffer from the ignorance or knavery of pretending quacks, those banes to the lives and healths of his majesty's subjects.

"Mr. Blanchard's remedy comes next; which makes a very illustrious figure in the news papers here, in paragraphs as coming

coming from Paris, where it is sold by one Cartier; and all the Dutch Gazettes are full of his advertisements. What I know of this is, that by the printed directions given along with it, it is intended by the inventor to force the gravel thro' the urinary passages. It is binding, and you must take it in half a pint of white wine, and half a pint of ale, in the morning, for the first dose. Mr. Blanchard, I find, diverts himself by seeing his patients merry, if not d—k, early in the day, which may make them good natured, and liberal in parting with their money. The effect it has is to make people void gravel; but if this is not soon done, it causes such frequent motions to make water, that his patients can hardly sleep in the nights. But let this, and all other nostrums, be brought to the test I advise; that is to try their virtue in the urine of those that take them.

Collet and Jackson's balsam has been taken by several, because it was affirmed that it cured the stone. And in order to entice people, no cure no pay was put at the bottom of the advertisement. The best quality it has, as much as I know of this nostrum, is the opium, which enters into its composition, and which may be of use in asswaging the pain in a fit of the gravel, and may besides, by its oleous quality, lubricate the passages, and bring it away; but that it can dissolve the stone I absolutely deny. This balsam and Turlington's are very near, if not the same, in quality with others given long before to palliate the distemper, and can have no greater efficacy. Several other medicines are daily advertised, and advised as infallible; the first to get money, and the last through ignorance; and no doubt but every year and month will produce new ones, and they may possibly have a run. But if any one, after reading this book, will risk his life and spend his money, it will not be my fault. It is sufficient that I have done my duty.

I own, and no doubt but my friends will think, that it is much beneath me to take notice of such trifling medicines as these last: But if they had seen the fatal effects of credulity as I have, and had they felt the pleasure of rescuing a patient from the greatest tortures to ease, and from despair of a cure to serenity of mind, as I have done, after his having tried every other medicine except ours, they would think, that I cannot say enough upon this subject; and at the same time will allow, that one life preserved is beyond any price.

I beseech every one troubled with the stone or gravel to follow these few rules,

which are, I think, very plain and sufficient; by these means the door will entirely be shut against all present and future pretenders, and an infinite number of lives, and a great deal of money, will be saved.

1. That before a patient takes any medicine recommended, he must be very sure that it is entirely safe, and can do him no hurt.

2. That if this remedy cannot dissolve the stone out of the bladder, it is impossible that it can acquire that quality by being taken inwardly.

3. That by trying a piece of stone in the medicated urine, (that is the water a person makes whilst he is taking any medicines for the stone) and keeping it in a tolerable equal heat; if it has no effect upon that piece soaked in it, the person may be very sure that the medicines he takes cannot cure him. But if a small matter of the stone should be dissolved thereby, it will be proper to try how much a piece of the same stone would lose by being immersed as long in the urine of the same person who takes Mrs. Stephens's medicines."

I am yours, &c.

A LIST of the FLAG OFFICERS of his Majesty's Fleet, July 1, 1755.

James Steuart, Esq;	admiral of the fleet.
Hon. George Clinton,	} Admirals of the White.
Sir William Rowley,	
Knight of the Bath	} Admirals of the Blue.
William Martin, Esq;	
Isaac Townsend, Esq;	
Rt. Hon. lord Anson,	} Vice-Admirals of the Red.
Perry Mayne, Esq;	
Hon. John Byng,	} Vice-Admirals of the White.
Henry Osborne, Esq;	
Thomas Smith, Esq;	
Thomas Griffin, Esq;	} Vice-Admirals of the Blue.
Sir Edward Hawke,	
Knight of the Bath.	} Rear-Admirals of the Red.
Charles Knowles, Esq;	
Hon. John Forbes,	} Rear-Admirals of the White.
Hon. Edw. Boscawen,	
Charles Watson, Esq;	} Rear-Admirals of the Blue.
Temple West, Esq;	
George Pocock, Esq;	} 234 Captains.
Hon. G. Townshend,	
Savage Mostyn, Esq;	} 85 Masters and commanders.
Fran. Holburne, Esq;	

632 Lieutenants.
Were upon the Admiralty list, July 1, 1755, most of whom have been tried in service, and Britain in them may boast of the bravest set of sea officers in Europe.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 367.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was Mamilius Octavius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I HAVE heard many extraordinary motions, and many unnecessary motions made in this house; but I do not remember ever to have heard a motion made with a design to have a negative put upon it, which, I find, is the gentleman's design who has been pleased to make you this motion; and I do not think I ever heard a more unnecessary motion made in this house, nor was there ever a time more improper than the present, for our starting new disputes, or employing ourselves in long and unnecessary debates. As to the question, whether copyholders, or if you please, customary freeholders, ought to have a vote at county elections, I do not think it a question of any importance: I am sure, our constitution cannot be any way concerned, what way it may be determined, or whether it shall now be determined or no. By our original constitution, that is to say, by the original establishment of our tenures, it is certain, that copyholders neither had, nor ought then to have had a vote at any county election; because they then really held the lands they possessed at the will of their lord, and might be turned out of possession whenever their lord pleased: They were not deemed a part of the people: They indeed were not really a part of the people; they were the poorer sort of the ancient inhabitants, whom the Saxons, after they had conquered the country, allowed to live among

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them, and employed in all sorts of servile offices, and for that reason they were generally called *natifs*, as we may find from all our old law books. These *natifs* their conquerors, the Saxons, held in such con-

A tempt, that they would not allow them to live in their own families, but assigned them a little house and a piece of land which they were to manure for their support, and they were distinguished by a great number of names according to the service which they were to perform to their lord and master, and sometimes from other causes, for *assart* lands which we have heard mentioned upon occasion of this election, I take to be lands which were at first taken out of the forest by stealth, and made fit for tillage by grubbing up the trees and underwood; and *purprest* lands, which we have likewise heard mentioned upon the same occasion, I take to be incroachments made upon the forest, or the lord's waste, and inclosed or made arable by some of the neighbours in times of confusion, both which were afterwards granted by copy of court roll to some of the lord's villains, or perhaps to freemen on condition of performing some villain service.

We cannot therefore, Sir, be surprised that copyholders or villains, as they were formerly called, were not allowed to have any share in our legislature, or that they were not allowed to have a vote at county elections, even when all freeholders were allowed to vote at such elections. When this happened does not so evidently appear from any record; for I must observe, that for many years after the conquest, none but the king's freeholders, that is to say, those who held inchief of the crown by grant or feoffment, were ever summoned

F f f

to parliament either by particular writs, or by the general writ to the sheriff, as appears by the words of *magna charta*, quoted by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last. The freeholders, that is to say, those who held by grant or feoffment from subject lords, even the most honourable of them, by whom I mean those who held by military service, were never summoned to parliament, nor was there any such thing as a county election even by the king's tenants *in capite*: On the contrary, the sheriff by virtue of the general writ, summoned whomsoever of the lesser barons he pleased, as I think is evident from the power he exercised with regard to the free-boroughs, which appear to have been sometimes summoned by the sheriff to send their representatives to parliament, and perhaps for several years afterwards neglected; for as a seat in parliament was not then of any advantage, no man ever complained of not being summoned, nor have we many instances of a free-borough's complaining, except when influenced by some great lord to serve a turn: On the contrary, the sheriff's agreeing not to summon was, I am apt to believe, a very pretty perquisite to the sheriffs of those days; and this power with respect to boroughs was very arbitrarily exercised by them even to the time of queen Elizabeth, as we may judge by the many boroughs restored to the privilege, formerly thought the burden, of sending members to parliament.

From what I have said, Sir, it is manifest, that we had no such thing as county elections, until that famous parliament summoned by the barons confederated against the ministers and favourites of Henry III. in the 49th year of his reign. Then indeed the barons, in order to render themselves as popular as possible, got the king, who was a sort of prisoner in their hands, to summon a parliament, and by his writs for that purpose to order the conservators to re-

turn four, some say only two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough; and as these writs were ordered and directed by the barons, it is probable that all the freeholders who held of them, or rather all the freeholders of the kingdom, as well as those who held *in capite* of the crown, were allowed votes in the election of the knights who were to be returned by the conservators for each county. But as soon as that king was got out of the custody of the confederated barons, by his son's victory over them at the battle of Evesham; this sort of parliament was laid aside, tho' it was certainly agreeable both to the nobility and people, as is evident from Edward the first's restoring it in the 18th year of his reign, when he had so much occasion both for the hearts and purses of his people, in order to enable him to carry into execution his project for uniting Scotland to England, which he strenuously pursued during the whole residue of his reign, and indeed it is surprising that in so many years he was not able to accomplish it. However, the resistance he met with had this good effect, that it obliged him to continue the same popular method of calling and holding parliaments; and by this means the present happy form of our government became so well established, that it could never afterwards be altered in any essential part, and I hope never will.

Thus it is, Sir, that all the freeholders of England came first to have their representatives in parliament, and that the representatives of the commons began to sit in a house by themselves, and to have each a vote in the legislature of their country, for as to our great cities and free boroughs which held *in capite* of the crown, they probably had their representatives in our parliaments before this time, being summoned for that purpose either by a particu-

writ, or by the general writ to the sheriff, on account of the baronies they held of the crown; but they sat in the same assembly with the barons, and it is probable their chief magistrate was generally the person they sent, as we find that the lord mayor of London was of old summoned to many of our great councils. The commons likewise, that is to say, all such freemen as pleased to attend, were present at all our great national assemblies; for the Germans carried with them into all the countries they conquered, that custom observed by all of them in their own country, by which I mean, that of having all freemen present at their national assemblies; but then the multitude did not debate or vote upon any question proposed: They only approved of the resolves of their princes and magistrates by a general clattering of their arms, or they disapproved by a general murmur; and such was the regard then shewn to the voice of the people, that no resolution was carried into execution, if it appeared to be disagreeable to the multitude then assembled. Of this custom, in Germany, Tacitus has left us a very particular account: *De minoribus rebus, says he, principes consultant, de majoribus omnes: Ita tamen, ut ea quoque quorum penes plebem arbitrium est, apud principes pertractentur.* — *Ut turba placuit, confidunt armati. Silentium per sacerdotes, quibus tum coercendi jus est, imperatur. Mox rex vel princeps, pro ut ætas cuique, pro ut nobilitas, pro ut decus bellorum, pro ut sacundia est, audiuntur, auctoritate suadendi magis quam iubendi potestate. Si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur; sin placuit, frameas conculcunt. Honoratissimum assensus genus armis laudare.*

This I say, Sir, was the custom among our ancestors the Germans in their own country, and our old histories shew that they carried it with them into Italy, Spain, France and

many of our old laws and old records; for wherever the words *populi multitudo*, or any words to that effect, are mentioned to have consented, or to have been present, we are to understand it to mean a multitude of people assembled according to this tumultuous custom, and not that the commons were regularly assembled by their representatives, as they are now in this house, and have been ever since the 18th of Edward the first, which is near 500 years since, and consequently shews the wisdom and the usefulness of the institution, as no history, I know of, furnishes an instance of any political institution that has lasted so long with so little variation; therefore I think it a very trifling dispute, and fit only for antiquarians, to contend for carrying it back beyond the 18th of Edward the first, or the 49th of his father Henry the third; for as to every political establishment, the chief point to be considered is, whether it tends to the good of society and the happiness of the people, which I think is sufficiently manifested by a continuance of near 500 years; and if we continue to shew the same regard to the voice of the people that was shewn by our ancestors the Germans, I make no doubt of our present form of government's being continued until time shall be no more; but by the people I mean, Sir, what has always been meant, that is to say, every man that is or ought to be deemed a freeman; for during the far greatest part of the time I have been speaking of, our copyholders were actual slaves, or deemed to be such in the opinion of mankind: Even so low as the reign of queen Mary, we have among our records a deed of manumission granted by the bishop of Ely to a man and his three sons who were copyholders, or *nativi* as they are called in the deed, of his manor of Shipdham in Norfolk; for tho' copyholders were long before that time secured in the pos-

session of their copyholds, to them and their heirs, according to the custom of the manor, tho' many freemen had before then accepted of copyhold estates, and tho' it was become an established rule in law, that a freeman's accepting of a villenage tenure did not make him a slave or a *nativus*; yet they were still deemed to be in such a slavish condition, that they were not as copyholders allowed a share in the legislature, or to concur with freeholders in any county election.

But now, Sir, and indeed for many years past, our copyhold estates or villenage tenures are most of them become as free as any other sort of tenure. The services are in most manors converted into a certain quit-rent, the fine is either become certain by the custom of the manor, or is made certain by law, for the rule I think is, that it must not exceed two years rent; and the possessor is in every respect deemed as much a freeman as any freeholder in the kingdom: Nay, it is by express statute allowed as a qualification for a gentleman's being a member of this house; for a copyhold of 300l. a year above all deductions intitles a gentleman to sit in this house as the representative of a city, borough, or cinque-port; and if he has 600l. a year copyhold estate, he may be chosen and sit here as knight of a shire. To this let me add, Sir, that copyholders are by express statute declared to be *liberi et legales homines*; for in the act of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary for regulating juries, the writ prescribed by that act to be sent to the sheriff for returning a jury is in these words, *Quod venire facias coram nobis, &c. duodecim liberos et legales homines*—and the same act directs, that all jurors to be afterwards returned by the sheriff shall have within the same county 10l. a year at least, above reprises, of freehold or copyhold lands, or of lands in ancient demesne. And as to the last men-

tioned sort of lands, I must observe, that tho' tenants in ancient demesne are generally copyholders, yet by our lawyers they are said to have a freehold, and in some respects are treated as such; for if the manor be in the hands of a subject, and any of these tenants be convicted of felony, the king shall have his year and day in his lands thereby escheated to the lord of the manor, in the same way as he has in a freeholder's lands which escheat to the lord of the manor within which they lie, upon the freeholder's being guilty of felony; whereas in all other sorts of copyhold lands, the king has no year and day, but the lands escheat directly to the lord of the manor, upon the copyholder's being guilty of felony.

Now, Sir, I must think it a little preposterous, that landholders, who by our lawyers are said to have a freehold, and in some respects are by law treated as if they had; who by express act of parliament are called legal freemen; and who by express act of parliament may have a seat in this house, nay, who may be chosen to represent a county, shall not have a right to vote at any county election; therefore I should not think it very extraordinary, if the question upon the Hon. gentleman's motion should be agreed to, which, I believe, would be contrary to his expectation; and I must think, that it would be of advantage, rather than of prejudice to our constitution, as liberty, like a pyramid, must always stand the firmer, the more you increase its base; and I have always heard it represented as one of the beauties of our constitution, that every freeman in the kingdom has a share in our legislature, either by himself or his representative; whereas, at present our copyholders, who are a very great and numerous body of men, have no share in the legislature of their country.

However

However, Sir, tho' at first view I am of opinion, that our agreeing to the question upon this motion, would add strength to our constitution, and tho' I think that it would be but justice to admit that body of men to a share in our legislature, as every reason for excluding them has long ago ceased, yet I cannot say that I have considered the point so fully as to be able to pass a final judgment upon it; and as there is no necessity for a present decision, I shall be for putting it off by the previous question; for I do not think there is the least ground for the pretence, that until we determine this point the sheriffs will have an arbitrary power over every county election; because it may not happen once in an age that the copyholders of any county can throw a majority upon either side at an election, as they as well as the freeholders will generally divide, and if the sheriff admits copyholders of one side, he must admit them of the other. I believe no county was ever more equally divided than the county of Oxford at the last election; and yet it is evident, that the candidates in whose favour we have determined, had a majority of legal votes without reckoning the customary freeholders, as they were called, who voted for them at that election; and such an equal division may not again happen in any county in England for this hundred years to come. Therefore our delaying to determine this point can never probably add to the power of the sheriff at any future county election.

But now suppose, Sir, that this were a danger to be apprehended, is there any occasion to prevent it by a vote of this session? We have in all probability five or six sessions more to sit before there may be any new general election; and if it should be thought proper to determine this point by a vote, we may do it next session, or in some future session of this parliament, after the question

has been fully and maturely considered, and the several sorts of copyholders inquired into; for this is a branch of learning which I must declare myself to be very ignorant of, and I believe there are many gentlemen here present who are in the same situation. I have said, Sir, if it should be thought proper to determine this question by a vote of this house; because I really think it ought to be determined in a more solemn and deliberate manner: If all copyholders, or any sort of copyholders, are to be declared to have a right to vote at county elections, I concur in opinion with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that it ought to be done by a law for that purpose; because I think it would be necessary to alter the oath now appointed by law to be taken by the voters at such elections; for whatever some of my friends may think, I must be of opinion, that it is taking a jesuitical liberty with the religious ceremony of an oath, in any copyholder who votes in right of his copyhold, to take the oath now appointed by law to be taken; and besides, if you give them a right to vote for knights of the shire, you ought certainly to give them a right to vote for coroners, verdurers, and at every other sort of county election; and I must think, that it would be necessary at the same time to make them members of the county court; for the electing of knights of the shire, coroners, and verdurers, is a part of the business of that court; and how can a man vote at any of these elections who is no member of that court, nor has any right to appear there? But none of these things can be done by a vote of this house; and therefore I must think it would be very improper to have the question upon this motion pass in the affirmative.

On the other hand, Sir, if all copyholders, without distinction, are to be excluded from a right of voting at any county election in England or Wales,

Wales; I must likewise think, that this cannot be properly done by a vote of this house; because it is certain, that in some counties in England, and in many, as I am told, in Wales, some sort of copyholders are in possession of a right, or at least a custom, to vote for knights of the shire, and to take this right from them by a vote of this house, would be the same with turning a man out of his right without hearing what he has to say in support of it, which would not be consistent with our constitution, nor in my opinion with common justice. Whereas, if you put this matter off till next session, and then order in a bill for the purpose, every man will have an opportunity to be heard against the bill if he pleases, or to apply for an exception with regard to himself and all such as are in the same circumstances. Now, Sir, as the motion under our present consideration is conceived, if the question should be put upon it, and a negative put upon that question, I think it would imply an exclusion of all sorts of copyholders from a right of voting at any county election, either in England or Wales; for if a copyholder, who has not in his copy the words, *at the will of the lord*, has no such right, I am sure, no sort of copyholder can be supposed to have any such right; and as I think, that such a general declaration by a vote of this house would be inconsistent with common justice as well as with our constitution, I cannot agree to it. Therefore I hope, Sir, that our coming to any determination in the matter now before us, will be put off by the previous question, and if in the next session a proper bill should be brought in for declaring, that all copyholders, who hold at a certain fine by the custom of the manor, and at a certain rent in lieu of all services, shall from thenceforth be deemed freeholders in every respect, I believe, I should agree to it, because I think it would be consonant to what the legislature has already done with respect to copyholders; and because I look upon such copyholders to be as much freemen as any freeholder who has granted a rent charge out of his estate, yet no objection could be made against the vote of such a freeholder, if his estate amounted to 40s. a year over and above what was to go out of it for the payment of that rent. And indeed, if a lord agrees to accept of a certain rent in lieu of all services, it seems to me to be a sort of enfranchisement of the estate, as the law has long since given the inheritance to the copyholder; for the tenant can no longer be properly said to hold by villenage tenure; and it is certain, that this was of old the method of enfranchising a borough; for most of our boroughs were originally in villenage, that is to say, the lord could make them pay and perform what rents, duties, and services he pleased, which he collected by his own officers, but when he granted to the inhabitants their markets, fairs, and other duties, and agreed to accept of a certain rent, the borough then became a free borough, and their tenure was no longer deemed a villenage tenure, but a free burgage.

For these reasons I say, Sir, I believe, I should be for having such a bill passed into a law; for so far as I can judge at present, I do not think it could any way tend to the prejudice of the constitution, or that it could give the other house any dangerous influence over the elections of the members of this; for such copyholders would be as independent as the freeholders now are of the lord of the manor to which they belong, and would vote as freely at every election; nor have we, I think, any reason to fear, that the members of the other house will ever become possessed of too large share of the landed property of the kingdom.

kingdom, as long as they have liberty to sell or dispose of their estates; for whilst they have this liberty, we may from experience depend upon it, that generally speaking, as much of their landed property will be again thrown into the hands of the commons by the indolence and extravagance of the heir, as was drawn out by the vigilance and parsimony of the ancestor. But as these things cannot come properly under our consideration until such a bill as I have mentioned be brought in, I shall now conclude with moving for the previous question.

Upon this Sp. Cassius stood up, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I SHALL agree with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that it is a dispute of no importance, whether our parliaments, or, as they were anciently called, our witenagemotes, always consisted of two houses, as they do now, and always have done, since the reign of Henry the First, or at least since the 18th of the reign of his son Edward the First; but, I believe, that gentleman will not deny, and indeed it cannot be denied by any gentleman who has dipped ever so little into our ancient history, that originally among the Saxons all the great officers, both civil and military, were chosen by the people in their several districts, or by the witenagemote itself, with the approbation of the king; for this may be deduced, not only from our own histories, but also from what Tacitus says of the ancient Germans; for he tells us, that the king of each tribe was so by his birth, but their general or leader in war was chosen by the people on account of his military character. *Reges ex nobilitate, duces ex virtute sumunt*, are his words; and giving us an account of their

popular assemblies, he says, *Eliguntur in iisdem conciliis et principes, qui jura per pagos vicosque reddunt. Centeni singulis ex plebe comites, consilium simul et auctoritas adfunt*. From hence, I think, we must conclude, that our witenagemotes originally consisted of the great officers chosen by the witenagemote, and the chief officers chosen by the people in each of the large districts, or what we now call shires; consequently, that a great, probably the greatest number of its members were chosen by and represented the people. And such a regard had those representatives to the voice of their constituents, that they not only allowed all such of them as pleased to be present at their consultations, but refused to agree to any proposal if it appeared to be disagreeable to the people then attending: Nay, so great was their regard for the voice of the people, that in other countries as well as this, their assemblies were often held in some open field, that a greater number of the people might be present, as seems to be evident from many ancient records; for the dignity of those assemblies did not consist in the secrecy, but in the decency of their debates, and the wisdom of their resolutions.

I shall indeed grant, Sir, that this original form of government did not long continue without interruption; for either by the people's continuing the same office long in the same family, or by the usurpations even of the Saxon kings, many of these offices became hereditary, or came to be vested in the crown, and grantable by the sovereign, sometimes with, and sometimes without the consent of the witenagemote. However, many of them continued even after the conquest, and some of them, especially in our cities and great boroughs, to this day continue to be in the hands, and at the election of the people. Therefore from the time of the conquest, it is probable, that

that the people in general had no share in the legislature, until our present form of government was introduced; but that they continued sensible of the share they had formerly had, and that they generally desired to have it in some shape or other restored to them, is evident from what was done by the confederated barons in the reign of Henry the third, with a view to recommend themselves to the favour of the people; for if there had not been a general desire among the people to have a share in the legislature by representatives chosen by themselves, the confederated barons could never have thought of such a method for recommending themselves to popularity; and the people could not have had any such general desire, if they had not known that their ancestors once enjoyed such a valuable privilege.

Now, Sir, to discover with as much probability as we can who were the voters at our first county elections, we must consider how the Saxon armies by whom this country was first subdued were composed, because from thence we may guess how the country they conquered was divided among them. It is certain, I think, that the Saxon armies were not divided into regiments or battalions, consisting each of a certain number of soldiers in daily pay, and commanded by officers appointed by the chief general; because they had no money for answering such daily pay, and because Tacitus has told us, that the Germans engaged in battle by their tribes or families: *Quodque præcipuum fortitudinis incitamentum est, non casus, nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit, sed familiae et propinquitates, et in proximo pignora*:—And Cæsar has told us, that even in time of peace they lived together by tribes or families: *Sed magistratus ac principes, in annos singulos, gentibus cognationibusque hominum, qui una coeunt, quantum et quo in loco visum est, agri attribuunt*.—Therefore we must presume, that the Saxon armies consisted of a number of tribes commanded by their respective princes, and all confederated together under the command of the prince who, they had agreed should be their chief leader or general; that each tribe again consisted of a number of families, each under the command of an inferior prince; and subject to the command of the prince of the tribe; and lastly, that each family consisted of a number of common soldiers; consequently the number of each tribe and family must have been uncertain, consisting only of such as the prince could get to follow him from his own tribe or family in Germany. We may

likewise presume, that they brought from home with them only as much provisions as might serve till they arrived in the enemy's country, from which time they depended for their daily support upon their plunder; and that all the reward expected either by officer or soldier was a share of the booty, or of the lands they should conquer; for as they came here to a cultivated country, and in search of a new habitation, we may suppose that every officer and soldier expected some sort of property in the conquered lands he was to have for his share, which indeed was contrary to their old custom in Germany, where Cæsar tells us they had no fixt property in any lands for above a year.

Thus, Sir, we may most reasonably suppose the Saxon armies were constituted: These we may suppose were the expectations both of the officers and soldiers when they arrived in this country; and our own histories and records will shew us how their expectations were answered. For this purpose I must observe, that long before the reign of Alfred, the whole kingdom was divided into shires, manors, and hydes, which words were all brought in by the Saxons, because we find them in all our histories presently after their settlement here, and none of them before that time; therefore I must suppose, that when a Saxon army subdued any part of the country, they divided it among the chief princes, allowing to each a share in proportion to the number of his tribe, and this share was what was afterwards called a shire. Then each of these princes divided his share amongst the inferior princes of his tribe, each of whose shares was called a manor; and each of these princes again divided his share amongst the common soldiers of his family, allowing to each man as much as was sufficient for maintaining him and his family, and this portion of land was called a hyde. From hence it came that shires, manors, and hydes of land were very different as to their extent; for the extent of shires and manors was in proportion not only to the goodness of the land, but to the number of men the prince had under his command; and the hyde was in proportion to the goodness of the land. However, it is certain, that even in the richest land a hyde was of considerable extent, because William the Conqueror imposed a tax of 6s. upon every hyde of land throughout the kingdom which was equal to a tax of 6l. now for the usual price of wheat was the about 1s. a quarter, as we may judge from the act of the 51st of Henry the third, for regulating the price of bread

which exacts, that when a quarter of wheat should be sold for 12d, bread of a farthing should weigh six pounds, nine ounces, and a twelve penny weight, according to Troy weight; consequently 6s. was equal to six quarters of wheat which would now sell for 6l. sterling.

From hence we may see, Sir, that every Saxon soldier, after their first settlement here, had a property in a large parcel of land: These, Sir, were at first the only freemen under their government: These were the only men who had a right to vote for any magistrate or civil officer, or to appear at their Witenagemotes. And from hence we may conclude, that the maxim established by our ancestors was, that no man should have a right to vote at any county election, or to appear at the Witenagemote, but such as had not only a freehold, but a freehold sufficient for the support of their families; and as several sorts of county officers continued to be chosen by such freeholders, till some time after the 49th of Henry the first, I think it is evident, that all such, and none but such, were allowed to vote for knights of the shire that were then chosen; for I take the law of the 8th and that of the 10th of Henry the 6th, to be declaratory of what was law in the reign of Henry the third or Edward the first; and at that time a freeholder who had a freehold of 40s. per annum might thereby very sufficiently support his family, as it was equal to 40 quarters of wheat, that is to say to 40l. at present. I shall, indeed, grant, that in the 10th year of Henry the 6th, an estate of 40s. a year was not so valuable, because the current value of money had been raised, and it was grown more plenty, and consequently the price of wheat and every other commodity was raised in proportion; but as it then probably appeared by some record, that a freehold of 40s. a year was what intitled a man to a vote in the reign of Henry the third or Edward the first, it was not thought proper to extend the restraint any further, especially as multitudes were by that law excluded from voting, who for some time before had assumed and exercised that privilege, which made it dangerous to extend the restraint any further. However, 40s. a year was then a much better estate than it is at present, as it would purchase eight or ten times as much of all the necessaries of life as can now be purchased for that money; for even so high as the year 1533 we find it recorded in some of our histories, that three pounds of beef usually sold at London for a penny.

Sir, I have troubled you with so much
September, 1755.

of our antient history to shew how far we have already departed from the wise maxim of our ancestors; and the inconvenience of our having done so, is now felt by every gentleman who stands candidate at a county election. How much more will it be felt if you open a door, or allow the sheriffs to open a door, to all our little copyholders to vote at county elections. The Hon. gentleman was pleased to tell us, that all freemen ought to have a share in our legislature: He may as well tell us, that we ought to admit all leaseholders, nay and all cottagers, to vote at county elections; for they are all freemen. Thank God, we have now no slaves in this kingdom: I mean, slaves to their masters; for I fear we have too many slaves to their passions, and I do not know how soon they may make us all slaves to our government. A pyramid will stand the firmer, I shall grant, the wider you make its base; but if you give it a rotten base, it will soon tumble and crush those that erected it; and the pyramid of our liberties has already, I fear, so much of rottenness in its base, that it is, or will soon be in great danger of tumbling, if you do not soon pare away the rotten part. Towards which side it may tumble, I shall not pretend to foretell; but if it falls at all, it will certainly crush this house, and make us the slaves either of the crown, or of the other house; and if you do not put a negative upon this motion, the last will, in my opinion, be the most probable; for it will throw a great weight into the other house at every county election. The eyes of the vulgar are always dazzled with high titles and a shining equipage, and the poor taste so little of the sweets of liberty, that they will always sell it for the most trifling consideration: If you trust your liberties to those who do not know how to preserve them, or those who have no interest in preserving them, they will certainly be stolen or bought. Who was the author of the notes upon Rapin's history I do not know, but whoever he was, he seems, by a note at the end of Henry the sixth's reign, to have foreseen what is now aimed at, and to have done what he could to prevent it, by setting in a proper light the danger of admitting the multitude to a right of voting at county elections; for they, says he, cannot judge of persons or times; but being, for the most part, led by faction or affection, rather than by right understanding make such elections as are either inconvenient, or injurious to the state.

Whatever may be the Hon. gentleman's way of thinking, Sir, he mistook extremely

tremely when he supposed it possible, that a majority of this house should agree to this motion. We may by a new law give copyholders a right to vote at county elections; but it is impossible for any gentleman deliberately and sincerely to averr, that copyholders of any sort have a right to vote at county elections, within the intent and meaning of the laws, confirming the said right of election to estates of freehold only. Every gentleman must see, that these words were added by the Hon. gentleman who made you this motion, on purpose to render an agreement to his motion ridiculous; and the Hon. gentleman himself who spoke last, gave us very good reasons for concluding, that it would be ridiculous in us to attempt to give any sort of copyholders a right to vote at elections for the knights of the shire, by any other sort of method than that of passing a new law for the purpose. But this, Sir, we shall do, by implication at least, if we do not put an express negative upon this motion; for as it is certain, that the sheriff, at the late election for Oxfordshire, did not only admit copyholders to vote at that election, but included them in his calculation of the numbers upon the poll, as this is known to the whole kingdom, and as it is likewise known to the whole kingdom, that we were sufficiently apprized of this, and yet refused to pass any censure upon the high-sheriff for so doing, it will be from thence supposed, that all copyholders of 40s. a year have, in our opinion, a right to vote for knights of the shire, unless we prevent it by putting an express negative upon this motion; and now the motion has been made, our waving to put a negative upon it by means of the previous question, will be such a confirmation of this supposition, as will at least render it unjust in this house, at any time hereafter, to punish or censure a sheriff for acting according to it.

What can we think, Sir, will be the consequence of such a conduct? Gentlemen who have no regard for the true interest or the laws of their country, will stand candidates at every county election, and procure the votes of as many copyholders as they can; whereas gentlemen who have any such regard, will scorn to sacrifice the interest, or to transgress the laws of their country, for the sake of acquiring the honour of a seat in this assembly; for indeed, nothing can be truly honourable that is acquired by such means. In such an unequal contest, as we know how the sheriffs are appointed, can we expect that under a wicked administration the former sort of candidates will not ge-

nerally be the members returned by the sheriff, if we leave it in his power to do so, by refusing to put a negative upon this motion? And can we expect that such members will refuse to comply with any thing required of them by those who at that time have the chief rule over us, and the disposal of all pensions and profitable employments? If that should then happen to be a faction of the other house, they may fix the ballance of our government absolutely and for ever in favour of their own house. One bill or two, both very plausible in their nature, would do the business; and if these bills should pass this house, it might be out of the power of the crown to prevent their being passed into laws; for we know that in a famous instance the other house assumed a right to determine, that a person raised to the peerage by the crown should not have a seat in their assembly. The decision was then popular, and therefore not much taken notice of; but no one can say how far the precedent may be extended, by a faction in that assembly aiming at establishing an arbitrary power in their own body, and supported by a corrupt majority in this.

Shall we, Sir, delay providing against such a manifest danger, under pretence that we must not take away a right which a man is in possession of, without first hearing him in support of his right? If a man should claim a right to rob upon the highway, and should have exercised that right for 20 years, do we think, that any court would allow him to plead such a right in arrest of judgment, or delay passing judgment until they had heard what he could say in support of the right he contended for and had long exercised? A copyholder's right to vote for knights of the shire is of the very same nature: It is equally against law, and may be more detrimental to the publick, than a single man's right to rob upon the highway. Therefore he can plead no possession from having exercised it: If he ever did exercise it with impunity, it was because he was never detected and prosecuted, which he might have been, and may still be, by any informer, upon the statute of the 10th of queen Anne, or upon that of the 5th of Elizabeth against perjury, if he took the oath appointed by law to be taken, if required, by every person claiming a right to vote at any such election. Therefore nothing can be more clear, than that no copyholder can at present be in possession of a right to vote at any county election, consequently this can be no argument for our delaying to put a negative upon this motion, and

as it is, I think, now become absolutely necessary for us to do so, I shall most heartily concur in that negative, in order to which I shall give my affirmative to the previous question; and I shall think our constitution in the utmost danger, if I am not in both supported by a great majority of this house.

[This Journal to be continued in our next.]

Observations on GRAFTING.

OF all the operations in gardening, there are none more worthy of our curiosity than grafting and pruning. The former is the easier of the two, but we must likewise allow it to be the most astonishing. The latter is indeed more difficult, but it undoubtedly constitutes the real merit of a gardener. Grafting is performed seven or eight different ways; a just idea of which will be sufficient at first; and we may reserve for the practical part a particular detail of each precaution necessary to be observed in that branch of gardening.

The most ancient manner of grafting is performed, first, by lopping off all the head of a tree, or only one of the main branches; secondly, by cleaving the stock with a strong knife, which ought to be driven in with a mallet; thirdly, by opening the cleft to some depth, by means of a wedge; and lastly, by inserting into the stock a branch cut from a tree of a kindly nature, and impregnated with at least three good buds, which are so many knots or humours, each of which enfolds a little packet of leaves. The extremity of the graft should be cut smooth and even on both sides; after which it ought to be placed in the cleft in such a manner that the bark of one of its sides, at least, may exactly coincide with the bark of the stock that receives it. This disposition is absolutely necessary, because the incorporation of the graft with the stock is accomplished by the mutual union of their fine barks. This bark is composed of several thin rinds or films drawn in circles over each other; and the first round is disengaged from the rest in spring, at which time it swells into a more substantial texture, and forms the new circle of wood which is annually acquired by the tree. The fibres that constitute the inward rind of the fine bark, are cut in those parts where the stock and stem are joined, the orifices of the one opening into those of the other; in consequence of which, the callous substance which is there formed, unites several canals of the trunk with those of

the graft. Other canals are interwoven with each other, and the two films, so different in their natures, are consolidated into one substance. But when this conjunction is not accomplished under the fine texture of rind, it must never be expected, either in the wood already formed, and which then ceases to be supple, or in the gross bark, which is altogether as impliant as the wood.

When the insertion is completed, the cleft should be covered with chips of bark, in such a manner as to exclude all penetrations from without. This covering of bark should be coated over with a composition of wax and pitch melted together, or a mixture of clay with a small quantity of straw; and the whole must be swathed over with cloth, to prevent the admission of rains and parching air. This is what we call grafting in a cleft.

The first cleft may be crossed by a second, in order to insert four scions instead of one; but care must be taken to unite the bark of the scion with that of the stock. This is called cross-grafting, but the operation is the same with the other.

If the trunk be too thick, so as to create just apprehensions of its being too much shocked by opening a cleft, the surrounding bark must then be separated from the wood in several parts, by the insertion of a small wedge; after which we may sink into the opened circumference eight or ten grafts, each of which should have four or five good buds, and their extremities are to be shaped or flattened in such a manner as will best adapt them to their several apertures. The whole must be covered over like the grafting cleft, and this is what we call crown-grafting, shoulder-grafting, and grafting in the rind.

Sometimes instead of inserting the scions into a cleft, or between the wood and bark of large stocks, an incision of some depth is made with a joiner's chisel in the bark, and likewise in the wood; and when the piece is taken out, the end of the graft must be exactly adjusted to the cavity, by which means the two barks acquire an intimate conjunction; and this is called whip-grafting.

Two branches are sometimes chosen in the month of May, one growing on a wild stock, and the other on a tree of a kindly nature, and they should both be exactly of the same thickness. Each of them is left on its proper stem, and it will be necessary to shorten both: After which the gardener makes a circular incision in the good branch, and pares off a little tube or rind of bark, which will be of a sufficient length if it contains two

good buds. The wild branch must be divested of its bark, and while the wood continues moist it must be inserted into the hollow tube, which encloses it like its native bark. The extremity of this insertion may be covered with tempered clay, or thin chips rolled into a circular bandage on the edge of the bark. This operation is called flute-grafting.

The fifth manner of grafting is more generally practised upon stone fruits; and this operation is performed by cutting from a good tree a small triangular piece of the bark, whose length must a little exceed its breadth, and in the middle of which the first appearance of a branch with the traces of one or two buds should be seen. In paring off this bark, it is usual to slide the blade of the pruning-knife under it, in order to cut the little knot, if that should be necessary, together with a small quantity of the wood; not that this last can be of any advantage in causing the graft to take; but this precaution is used to prevent any hazard of missing the knot, and we may be certain it is secure when it adheres to the bark, but if it should be separated from it, no bud will be found. This knot is the whole future tree in little.

The person employed in this operation holds the triangular bark in his mouth by the extremity of the little branch, to prevent the saliva from being detrimental to the sap; and at the same instant makes an incision in the form of a T, in some smooth part of the wild stock or tree that is to be meliorated; after which he raises and removes the lips of the upper aperture, with the flat end of the handle of his pruning-knife, and then slips in the triangular bark, causing its longest point to descend till it arrives at the bottom of the T, and is covered in every part, except the bud, which is suffered to project outward. Some gardeners have made successful attempts to inoculate in another manner: They apply the triangular bark of a kindly nature to the bark of a wild stock, and cut in this latter another triangular of the same dimensions with the other; after which they raise it up and remove it from its place, and then insert the other bark, which contains the eye or branch of the better species.

The barks are gently treated, and qualified for uniting with each other by binding them with several rounds of woollen, and then the whole is completed. Woollen is preferable to hempen thread, which is too inflexible, and prevents the bark from dilating with due freedom. This is called escutcheon-grafting, because the

pointed triangular bark very much resembles the shield of our ancient knights; and in order to succeed more effectually, instead of a single escutcheon, it is usual to insert one on each of the two opposite sides of the tree.

If the inoculation be performed in the summer season, when the tree is impregnated with a copious sap; it is customary to cut off the head of the wild stock, four or five fingers above the escutcheon, that the sap may flow over it and promote its proper operation: This small remainder of the wild stock is likewise left above the place of inoculation, to prevent the sap from suffocating the graft, and that it may be distributed among a set of other buds, whose number may be lessened at pleasure; and this is distinguished by the name of shoot-grafting.

When the inoculation is deferred to the month of August, or the autumn season, it will then be improper to accelerate the graft, and therefore it is permitted to be dormant, or at least to act in a languid manner; in order to which, the head of the tree is not lopt off till the succeeding spring, when the sap will be renovated, and give indications of life. This practice has the appellation of the dormant graft, and these two last manners of grafting are always the same as the escutcheon.

A sixth method of grafting, and which is only practicable on two trees that rise at a little distance from each other, is performed by opening a cleft in a branch of a tree we dislike, in order to insert into it the end of a good branch, which is suffered to continue on its proper stock; and the wound should be covered with whey, and a bandage of linen cloth. It is customary to wait a reasonable time, in order to be certain that the two little portions of bark are incorporated into one substance; the good branch is then severed from its stem, to divest it of the sap it would otherwise derive from its parent tree, and that it may be sustained by the aliment it imbibes from the stock into which it is inserted, and which is divested of its own wood, that it may derive a new head from the grafted branch. This operation is called grafting by approach, abaction, and inarching; and is much practised on trees reared in boxes, which may be placed as near to each other as we please.

The last I shall mention is root-grafting, which is performed by grafting a fine fruitful branch upon a stock of roots, to which effect one of the large roots of a tree is chosen, whose nature corresponds with that from whence the graft is to be taken.

taken. The root is cut into several divisions, in each of which a graft is inserted, agreeably to some of the preceding operations. When a tree happens to be vigorous, you may take from it a root large enough to furnish 20 or 30 stocks; and if the practice of root grafting were authorized by sufficient experiments, and had been advanced to a certainty of success, we might at once plant a root and its graft in the place where the tree itself should grow; whereas in all the former operations, there is commonly a long interval of time between grafting and transplanting.

A tree may likewise be grafted on its stock, in conformity to some of the methods already represented; and when one of its branches has been inserted into its trunk, you may likewise graft one of its shoots upon that branch, and the fruit will acquire a finer degree of delicacy, tho' I am unable to account for the cause.

It is not sufficient to understand the art of grafting, and to be capable of adapting the properest method to each plant: The article of the greatest importance is to know what stock is most agreeable to each graft; but the whole may be referred to very simple principles.

Pears are grafted either on stocks of their own kind, which the gardeners call free-stocks, or on a quince-tree. Those grafts that are intended to be fully exposed to the wind, should be inserted into a vigorous stock, which by penetrating very deep into the direct soil, secures its roots from being injured by the drought that reigns about the surface.

Those shoots that are to be formed into dwarf-trees, or espaliers, ought to be grafted on a quince-tree, which shoots to a moderate depth of earth, and slides its roots between two strata of soil; it also delights in a cultivated ground, bears in a short space of time, and produces better fruit than a scion grafted on a free-stock, unless it be very old.

Apples are grafted on a crab-tree raised on a slip or a kernel, and likewise on a stock and a paradise-stock.

The crab-tree that has been raised from a kernel, is a slow plant, but very vigorous, and it lives for a considerable time. It is also employed in the production of standard pear-trees.

The paradise-stock shoots out but a few roots, and a small quantity of wood; it is soon fruitful, but is not of any long duration; it is likewise formed into dwarf-trees, in those places, where the grafts ought not to be intercepted.

The codlin-tree is a just medium between these two with respect to its height and duration; but is more proper to be shaped into a fine dwarf-tree. Grafted Apple trees succeed in soils that are but indifferent, and where the pear-tree would languish for want of humidity.

A Cherry-trees may be grafted with success into stocks of the black or wild red cherries. They are commonly inoculated, and before Midsummer. The Neapolitan medlar is grafted on a white-thorn.

All kinds of plumbs are propagated either by cleft-grafting, or inoculation on wild plumb stocks raised from slips, or the stones of that fruit.

B Apricots and peaches are commonly inoculated either on an almond, or a plumb-tree. The roots of the former shoot very deep in the earth, but those of the plumb-tree never descend much below the surface, and they extend in horizontal lines: The grafts thereof are inserted into almond-trees, in soils that are naturally dry and parching; and where the roots of the plumb-tree would be destroyed by the drought, whereas in moist lands, where the water rises near the surface of the earth, the peach and apricot are always grafted on a plumb-stock, because the roots of the almond-tree would, by shooting to their usual depth, plunge into the water, which would certainly rot them. It may be proper likewise to intimate on this occasion, that an apricot is much more agreeable when it grows in the open air, tho' it thrives with much security on an espalier, situated to the south or the east. The peach requires the same exposures, especially the eastern; and it delights in a warm and light soil, like the apricot.

E These are the principles of the art of grafting; but the diversity of soils, positions, and air, in conjunction with the knowledge and experience of each person, may authorize several exceptions in the practical part. As to any other particulars, the generality of these methods are easily put in execution, and their success is almost infallible: But as simple as their several operations may be in themselves, nothing can be more astonishing than the effects they produce; not that I am for raising a branching head of apples on a plane-tree, or causing a chestnut-stock to intermix a vegetation of beech-mast with his own fruit. I would not whiten an ash with the blossoms of pears, nor propagate luxuriant clusters of grapes on a shrub. These are monstrous appearances instead of real wonders; for as there

there is not the least conformity in the nature of these plants, such inconsistent productions will be the meer effect of force; their juices will be disagreeable, and the fruit can only be considered as a barren novelty. I should now proceed to my observations on pruning, but shall defer them to another opportunity.

HORTICULTOR.

[Horticultor we hope will excuse our deferring this piece for so many months, it having been mislaid.]

A Remark concerning the Sex of Holly. By Mr. JOHN MARTYN, F. R. S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

THE holly, *agrifolium*, or *aquifolium*, is described, by all the authors that have come to my knowledge, as bearing hermaphrodite flowers: But if an observation, which I have lately made, is right, this tree is male and female in different plants. I have in my garden at Streatham in Surrey, six pretty large plants, with differently-variegated leaves, now in full flower, three males, and three females, growing in pairs, and a male growing by itself, in another part of the garden. The female is that which has been described by authors, and I do not know that any one has described, or even taken the least notice of the male.

The male flower, as well as the female, is monopetalous, cut deeply into four segments, with a very small empalement, divided also into four parts. It has four conspicuous chives, which sustain yellow summits, in which is great plenty of farina; but has nothing like either style, or ovary.

The female flower has, besides its essential part, the ovary, four short filaments, which have hitherto been taken for chives, or male organs of generation; but as I cannot perceive that they bear any summit, or yield any farina or fecundated dust, I rather believe, that they are tubes, which assist in conveying the impregnated particles to the seeds; which opinion seems, in some measure, confirmed by the germ being placed in the lower part of the seed, according to Cæsalpinus, who ranges this tree among those *quarum semina cor in inferiore parte habent*.

Ray has placed it among the *arborescences fructus contiguo*: But if my observation is just, it ought to be removed to the *arborescences fructus remoto*.

It must also be removed from the *tetrandra tetragynia* of Linnæus to the *diandra tetrandria*. But if the four filaments in the female flower should be found, on a more accurate observation by better eyes

than I am blessed with to be real chives, and to contain a fecundated dust; it will belong to the *polygamia*.

But whether the tree, which I verily believe to be purely female, is really so, or hermaphrodite, this I am sure of, at least, that the other is purely male; and even in this case my observation is new.

An Account of Mr. SAMUEL TULL's Method of castrating Fish. Communicated by W. WATSON, F. R. S.

IN England, where in many parts sea-fish are in great plenty, the fish of rivers or ponds are less esteemed; and improvements, either with regard to their bulk or increase, are less attended to: But in Germany, remote from the sea, where pond-fish are a great article of traffick, Mr. Tull's method may be of great use.

Mr. Tull informs me, that he castrates both the male and female fish; and that, although almost any time is proper for the operation, the least so is just after they have spawned, as the fish then are too weak and languid to bear, with success, so severe an operation. The most eligible time however is when the ovaries of the female have their ova in them, and when the vessels of the male, analogous to these, have their seminal matter in them, inasmuch as at this time these vessels are more easily distinguished from the ureters, which convey the urine from the kidneys into the bladder and are situated near the seminal vessels on each side of the spine. These may, without sufficient attention, be taken for the ovaries and the more so, when these last are empty. When fishes have spawned a few weeks, they are fit for the operation; for, like hens, they have small eggs in their ovaries as soon as they have laid their former clutch of eggs.

When a fish is intended to be castrated it must be held in a wet cloth, with its belly upwards; then with a sharp pen-knife with its point bent backwards, or other well-adapted instrument, the operator cuts through the integuments the rim of the belly, and in doing this carefully avoids wounding any of the testines. As soon as a small aperture is made, he carefully inserts a hook-pen-knife, and with this he dilates the aperture from between the two fore-fins almost to the anus. From the back of this instrument, being blunt, the danger of wounding the intestines is avoided. then, with two small blunt silver hooks of five or six inches long, and of

form hereunder described, by the help of an assistant, holds open the belly of the fish; and, with a spoon or spatula, removes carefully the intestines from one side. When these are removed, you see the ureter, a small vessel, nearly in the direction of the spine; and at the same time the ovary, a larger vessel, lying before it, that is, nearer the integuments of the belly. This last vessel you take up with the hook of the same kind with those before-mentioned, and detaching it from the side far enough for the purpose, divide † it transversely with a pair of sharp scissors; remembering always, that great care is taken in not wounding, or otherwise injuring, the intestines.

After one of the ovaries has been divided, proceed in the like manner to divide the other; and then sew up the divided integuments of the belly with silk, inserting the stitches at a very small distance one from the other.

Mr. Tull first put this method into practice, in order to prevent the excessive increase of fish in some of his ponds, where the numbers did not permit any of them to grow to an advantageous size. But from castration the increase was not only prevented, but the castrate fish, as Mr. Tull asserts, grew much larger than their usual size, were more fat, and, which is no trifling consideration, were always in season.

He observes further, that the spawning-time is very various: That trouts, for instance, are full about Christmas; perch in February; pikes in March; and carp and perch in May. You must always however, make some allowance for climate and situation, with regard to the spawning of fish. And, from a very diligent observation, he assures me, that he has been able to settle a point much controverted by naturalists, in relation to the copulation of fishes. The most generally received opinion has been, that they did not copulate; but that the female did cast her spawn into the water, and that then it was fecundated by the spermatic matter of the male. Mr. Tull, in contradiction of this hypothesis, asserts, that he has frequently seen fishes in actual copulation; and that this is generally done before the ova arrive at maturity.

After Mr. Tull has castrated his fish, they are put into the water where they are intended to continue. He makes no particular appropriation, neither with regard to the ponds into which they are put, nor does he give them any particular treatment; but they take their chance common with other fish, as though they were castrated. And he informs me

further, that if tolerable care is taken, very few fish die of the operation, when performed in the manner here described; tho' heretofore, when, instead of the belly, he made the opening in the sides of the fish, numbers died, from his wounding the intestines, and frequently dividing the ureters.

The following Character taken from M A N, N° 31, of a Lady given to the pernicious Practice of Drinking, is too ediously striking to be omitted in a Collection dedicated peculiarly to the Benefit of Mankind.

HER father was a justice of peace, in which office he behaved well: And tho' not given to drink; yet his constitution being gross, cold, and phlegmatic, and his digestion weak, he found himself obliged to take a little brandy after dinner, as others take a glass of wine. This gentlewoman was his only child; and, from his fondness of her, he used to give her every day a little drop of brandy, which he purposely left for her at the bottom of his glass: And by this means Miss, in time, came to acquire the habit of tasting spiritous liquors with delight; so that when sent to fetch the bottle, she generally took a sip by the way; and sometimes secreted a little for her private use.

When grown to maturity she married a sober lawyer, who happened to detest all spiritous liquors. She had not long been a bride, before she began to feel the want of her usual sips. She had frequent coldnesses and cravings at her stomach; but her modesty prevented her from asking her husband for brandy; and she was at present too great a stranger, in his family to entrust any of the servants with her secrets. She, therefore, grew inwardly discontented, and dissatisfied with all about her; and took an aversion to her husband, thinking it strange he should keep no brandy in his house. He imagining that his wife pined after her father, or might be breeding, at first took little notice of her sullen behaviour; but she growing more and more out of humour, he, at length, kindly entreated her to tell him the cause of her uneasiness; she replied she was violently troubled with a pain at her stomach; upon which a glass of *aqua mirabilis* being sent for, the new-married lady grew easier; alledging she formerly had been subject to this disorder; but that a little drop of brandy always used to relieve her. The pain, however, returned the next day; and the good-natured husband gave her some more *aqua mirabilis*. But it now growing

† Mr. Tull has frequently, to prevent the re-union of the divided ovaries, which the effect of the operation might be defeated, taken out part of them, and nevertheless have survived.

a trade in the family to send for *aqua mirabilis*, the master absolutely forbid his servants to fetch any. This command failed of answering the end designed; for, by degrees, she prevailed upon the servants to bring her strong waters privately; till, at length, she carried her practice to such a height, that the first thing she did in a morning was to take a glass, by way of prevention; at noon another, to give her an appetite; after dinner, to help digestion; after tea, to warm it upon her stomach; and upon going to bed, to make her sleep. These were her ordinary calls and occasions, besides accidental sips, between whiles; when the bottle came in sight, or when she put herself into a passion; which frequently happened. She grew so fond of this bewitching liquor, that she pawned her wearing-apparel to purchase it; and being no longer able to buy the best sort, she came down to vulgar gin, and used it in a plentiful manner. In the mean-time her family-affairs, you may be sure, run into confusion. She grew dirty, sluttish, and entirely negligent of her person, and every part of her dress. She frequently went tottering about the house, like a wooden image upon springs; incapable of giving necessary orders on any common occasion. She doated on the bottle; which she could seldom bear to have out of her sight. Her husband deeply felt this shocking transformation; and upon receiving sudden bills of parcels for spirituous liquors, grew so enraged that one morning, rushing into her chamber, and finding her with the bottle before her, he dashed it against the floor. Madam, thus touched in her sensible part, cried out thieves, and murder, in such an outrageous manner as alarmed the neighbourhood; who coming to her assistance, found the drunken wife and the provoked husband fairly fighting it out together. The gentleman longest carried visible marks of the contest; but the lady received the harder blows. This was their first fray; but the battle was afterwards frequently renewed. The incensed husband advertised that he would pay no debts of his wife's contracting; and took the management of the family into his own hands; without suffering her to have the disposal of a shilling that he knew of: Which drove her to pawn or sell whatever she could lay her hands on, and to rob her husband whenever she had an opportunity. This being constantly the case; and the poor man finding no relief for his misfortune; he fell into a lingering illness, and died in two years after his unhappy marriage.

But this made no alteration in her man-

ner of proceeding; for after his death she still continued her old practice, and rendered herself despicable to her servants, and odious to all her old acquaintance. Her servants rejoiced when she was incapable of speaking; for then they escaped abuse. Sometimes, indeed, when the gin began first to operate, she would be good-natured for a while, talk of family-affairs, bad times, and the decay of religion; but soon after, as the liquor took more hold, she would grow outrageous, and vent herself in the most indecent, and vulgar expressions.

The extraordinary part is, that in her widowhood she should turn devotee; but perceiving her stock almost exhausted, and not being able to live without liquor, she joined herself to a certain set of pietists in the neighbourhood; frequently visiting them; taking care to prepare herself for these visits by a moderate glass, that, warming herself to a proper pitch, she might then put on the appearance of sanctity, and talk so devoutly as to pass for a saint among them. And thus, by practice, and experience, she is become a great proficient in hypocrisy; and often makes the fumes of her liquor pass upon the ignorant for devotion. Sometimes she prays, sings hymns, and acts like a nun in a convent.

To the AUTHOR of a certain MONTHLY COLLECTION.

S I R,

IT is scarce possible for the most inattentive reader, who knows any thing of the matter, not to take notice how sadly you misrepresent a piece called *The Iron and Aspatio*, lately published by Mr. Hervey. (See p. 130. and Lond. Magazine p. 163.)

You say, "this work is a compendium and defence of Calvinistic divinity. You say it, to be sure, to render the author odious to all those who do not hold the five points with John Calvin; whereas not one of these points is there positively treated of, but doctrines in which all true Christians are, or should be agreed; doctrines which St. Paul himself declares he taught in the first place, namely, that Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures, and that he was buried, and that he rose again, according to the scriptures. Indeed, I think there is scarcely any thing taught in the volumes, but what may be fairly inferred from this text; and therefore, the apostle is a witness, with the author, of the importance of his subjects, since he himself chose to treat of them first of all.

For surely, if Christ died for our sins, it must follow, that there is an infinite turpitude in that sin which could be the cause of his death : It must follow, that we are involved in this infinite turpitude, else how could the sin be ours ? It must follow, that our sins were imputed to the Redeemer, how else could he justly be put to death for them ? It must follow, that our Saviour must be God, how else could he overcome death, and rise again from the dead ? It must follow, that we are some how to be made partakers of the benefits of his death, else, what will it avail us that he has died for us ? And as the persons for whom Christ died and rose again are known to be believers, it must follow, that by faith we are united to Christ, and he and all his benefits are ours. Nay, unless we will make Christ the minister of sin, it must follow, that this faith must be fruitful in all good works, as God gives time and opportunity.

These are the great doctrines taught by Mr. Hervey, and do none hold these but the Calvinists ? Do none hold that we are involved in the guilt of original sin, and that there is an infinite turpitude in sin, but the Calvinists ? Do none hold that we are justified by faith only, and that this faith purifies the heart, and must be fruitful in good works, but the Calvinists ? Do none hold the Trinity of persons in the divine Essence, and the proper divinity of Christ, but the Calvinists ? Do none hold the necessity of regeneration, but the Calvinists ?—If these do, then all who maintain these tenets can testify, that you bear false witness against your neighbour, by calling those doctrines Calvinistic, which are held by all true Christians.

It is in vain for you to say, that Mr. Hervey does hold the five points, since of whatever consequence he may think them to the true comfort of Christians, it is evident he does not hold them to be of the same importance with these here mentioned, which are necessary to the very being of true Christianity ; and therefore, while he is endeavouring to promote the glory and kingdom of his Master, you ought not to hinder his influence, by pointing him out as the champion of a party.

According to you, Mr. Hervey thinks without faith no man can perform any act of virtue ; as honesty, temperance, &c. —But you mistake : Mr. Hervey thinks a man's person must be accepted before his performances. He allows that a man may do the act, but says the act is not acceptable, because it proceeds not
September, 1755.

from a true faith in Christ, is not done in obedience to the will of God, and aims not at his glory ; and how little regard some men have for these three, you yourself give us too unhappy an instance, where you treat a true faith as a natural attainment, prefer arguments from reason to arguments from scripture, and esteem the glory of God as a name for nothing.—You will please to remember for the future, that it is one thing to do an act of virtue, and another to do it in a right manner.

You say, “ The great foundation of this superstructure is justice, as an attribute of God distinct from goodness ; as an attribute which makes the infliction of punishment in, exact proportion to guilt, essentially necessary to divine perfection.” By justice distinct from goodness, I suppose you mean justice exclusive of goodness : But Mr. Hervey never speaks of one attribute exclusive of another : He knows that the attributes of God differ not from the divine Essence, and consequently are all inseparable. Nor does he enter into nice disquisitions. He determines not whether it is essentially necessary to divine perfection to punish in exact proportion to guilt ? Or whether punishment depends upon the will and pleasure of God ? Or whether both these opinions may not well stand together ? Enough for him that God had bound himself by the first covenant to reward righteousness with everlasting life, and to punish sin with everlasting death ; and therefore that this righteousness must be fulfilled, and this punishment must be born by our Redeemer, as head of the second covenant, before man could be justly restored to that everlasting life which he had lost, or delivered from the chains of everlasting death in which he was holden. This methinks is so plain that he who runs may read it.

For surely the truth and justice of God must be fully engaged to make his word good upon the conditions expressed : Everlasting life must by it be insured to man, if he obeyed ; everlasting death if he revolted. Had his word been violated, the devil had been justified in his argument for man's rebellion : God said, ye shall utterly die ; the devil said, ye shall not die at all. If death had not then been inflicted, the devil had not been the liar ; God would have justified the charge brought against himself, and have rendered the devil the fittest object of love and trust. At this rate, all his threatenings had been exposed to the contempt of the offender, and his word excluded from any credit with man : On this account
H h h therefore,

therefore, it was absolutely necessary, that the punishment threatened should be inflicted; and the prayer of the Son of God, that this cup might pass from him, tho' three times offered up to his Father, was refused, because it was not possible.

But you go on,—“that there is such an attribute Mr. Hervey does not attempt to prove by principles of reason, but by quotations from scripture.”—And where should he learn the attributes of God but from his word? You yourself say afterwards.—“When we reason about infinite perfection, we attempt to pervade the darkness that surrounds the throne of the Almighty, and to measure immensity with a span: It is safer and wiser to employ our reason first to discover, whether there is sufficient proof that the scriptures are of divine authority, and then what principles these scriptures contain; after this, whatever appears to be clearly revealed of God, should be implicitly believed by man.” Now this is the very method which Mr. Hervey has taken: As he writes for those who profess to believe the bible, he takes all his proofs from thence; and as you allow that this is wisest and safest, how came you to find fault with it? How came you to think that he might have argued from other principles with greater advantage? But let us hear what greater advantage reason offers, that we should prefer it before the wisest and safest method of debate.

“Punishment (say you) is a means of happiness, in proportion as it operates as a motive to virtue, either on the sufferer, or on others. Now if punishment is relative to happiness as its ultimate end, it is no further consistent with the perfection of the legislator to punish, than till this end is attained.—Therefore, if an offender whose guilt is as ten can be reclaimed, or effectually punished in *terrorem*, by a punishment which is only as six, it is difficult to conceive any reason why the other four should be inflicted; and if he is not reclaimed or punished in *terrorem*, it is difficult to conceive why he should be punished at all.”—Very well, Sir; here you plainly shew us, that it is of vast advantage rather to beg the question than to attempt to prove it: You suppose an end of punishment which answers your purpose, and from that hypothesis you easily draw consequences. But what if the end of punishment be satisfaction for the offence? Then surely it will follow, that if the offence be as ten, and the punishment but as six, there will want four of full satisfaction.—But why may not the law-giver remit those four?—I have told you already: Because he has

absolutely covenanted to the contrary; and it is inconsistent with his justice to alter the word that is gone out of his mouth, and to break his covenant, tho' you have broken yours: Yet your case is not desperate, since you have a friend stands with offers to pay the whole debt, if you will accept of his service; only let me remind you, that it must be done now while you are in the way; since the same friend assures you, if you are cast into prison, that offer will be made no more.—I tell thee (says he) thou shalt not depart thence, 'till thou hast paid the very last mite.

But to shew the weakness of your reasoning, let me draw a consequence from your *petitio principii*.—“If punishment is a means of happiness, in proportion as it operates as a motive to virtue, either on the sufferer, or on others;” then, if God had created but one creature, and that creature had sinned and been irreclaimable; it follows, that God could not justly punish that creature; because, in this case, punishment could not be a means of happiness, nor in *terrorem*.—Is this reasoning just? If it is, surely the principle from whence it is inferred must be false; for of a truth nothing but a truth will follow.

Still you go on, “If it be said, [that man must be punished] (I suppose you mean) for the glory of God, it may be asked, whether this glory is supposed to include happiness?”—Happiness is a low word which I do not remember to have ever seen applied to the Deity; however, let us suppose that God's glory, and his most perfect and infinite blessedness are inseparable. What then? “Then (say you) the happiness of the Deity must depend upon the guilt of men.”—How so? One would rather think, as the blessedness of God is most perfect and infinite, it must depend intirely upon himself, and his own righteous conduct, in punishing the delinquent creature. But you suppose a stranger thing than this: You suppose, that to sacrifice the happiness of the creature to the glory of God, is to sacrifice a thing to a name. Thus lightly you value the highest end of the creation. I tell you, Sir, I am very certain, that were better all the creatures in heaven and earth were destroyed, than that the glory of God should be in the least impaired; and I would have you think too, since God himself has expressly declared, that those who honour him will honour, and those who despise him shall be lightly esteemed.

You take notice that, “Mr. Hervey has endeavoured to enliven his disputes before

ons by descriptions of the scenes where they happened, which are sometimes—*"the brink of a precipice."*—Upon which I only remark, "that a precipice is a frightful place to pursue debate upon :". And tho' Mr. Hervey does not suppose any of his dialogues to have happened on such a place of danger, I heartily wish you may not too much act up to the spirit of your observation. Life, Sir, is a precipice hanging over the horrible gulf of death : We know not how near the brink we may be ; therefore, instead of further disputing, look to your standing along with

Your humble servant,

RICHARD YATE. B

From the Publick Advertiser, N^o 6603.

A PARALLEL between a Lady of Fashion about three hundred Years ago, and a modern one of the same Denomination, with Respect only to the different Ways of passing their Time, in these different Æras.

TO make the comparison clearer, some previous observations will be necessary, and, as Clincher says, a trifling account of some matters of importance with which all ladies are not acquainted, will very much help to explain the point I am endeavouring to discuss. It must be noted then, that in those days no ladies went to court ; no birth-day balls, odes, or even the ordinary couchées now in use, where men and women meet promiscuously, were known or heard of ; so by consequence, one kind of fashionable lady, now common enough, was not at that time a creature in being. Again, none of the families of the nobility and gentry lived in town, winter or summer ; and the greatest officers of the state (whose ladies might be the only exception to this rule) seldom had their families there ; nor indeed was the court ever in town, but during the short meetings of parliament. This must have cut off an infinite variety of manners, tastes, fashions and amusements, which an intercourse with the city and the court would have produced ; and remains a reason at this day, why the characters we meet with of men and women the plays of Johnson, Beaumont, and the stage writers of the succeeding age, are so little understood, and seem so out of nature to the present age. A citizen imitating about the court, or a country gentleman imitating their fashions, was then entertaining character, and was exhibited with success ; as when the poet presented them the humour was recent, and the copy singular.

Before the time of Mary, when wo-

men first went to court, all the ladies of distinction fell into two classes, and no more, and were either city dames or country madams ; and as they mixed but little with one another, must have consequently differed extremely in their taste and breeding.

A Far be it from me to say which of the two were the better bred, as I do not pretend to be a judge in the point ; but this appears very clearly, that the character of the city dame was to be extremely nice, superlatively polite, rich in her dress, and somewhat inclining to the coquette. In the country (unless among the nobility, who were then very few, and whom I do not include here) their dress was plain, their manner familiar, and their temper easy. The latter, I imagine, was occasioned by the open hospitality of the country, and the other by the reserve and parsimony of the town ; but now that hospitality is translated to the town, and parsimony reigns in the provinces, these distinctions are pretty much confounded, if not totally reversed.

To begin then with madam in the country, who (I must observe) could neither write nor read, nor ever drank tea, and relate how she passed over the twenty-four hours. She was up early, and saw breakfast served in the great hall by six o'clock ; which was no trifling affair in those days, as it included great variety of good eating and drinking ; and during which time a great deal of mirth went on, occasioned by telling of dreams, and hearing stories of witches related by the servants, who sat down to breakfast when the others had done. From thence the gentlemen repaired to the cellar, where every one drank as he liked, till either business or sport called them abroad, about the last of which there was no need of setting out early, as hawking and courting were all they knew of hunting. The lady of the house took this opportunity of examining the state of her poultry, larders, and dairy, and the young ladies applied to their ordinary occupations of making their own and the families cloathing of all sorts, even down to stockings ; for at that time knitting and weaving them were arts unknown. And here it was they received the visits of their sweet-hearts, who were much helped on in their amorous toying, by interrupting the damsels in their work, as often as they refused kissing them. It appears from ballads, and other poetical pieces of courtship, from before the time of Chaucer, to have been a prime piece of gallantry, and together with the history of their own and their greyhounds achievements, seems to have

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have constituted the whole craft and mystery of making honourable love.

Twelve was the latest hour of dining every where. Montaigne tells us, "For my part I chuse to dine late, seldom before eleven;" and that is still the hour of dining at some colleges, by the antient orders of their founders. At this time the foresaid fashionable lady had the dining room strewn with fresh rushes, for the reception of her company: Hence the old adage, "We must strew rushes when you come to see us;" and this explains a passage in Ben Johnson's *Silent Woman*, where True Wit talks to the page, of surprising his lady with his voice from among the rushes in her bedchamber; to which time the custom had been continued down.

Dinner, I find, was but a short repast, as supper was the profuse entertainment at six o'clock, and the intervals between, spent in field diversions by the men, shooting at butts, running at the ring, &c. to which the ladies always accompanied them. From supper to bed time those that liked it caroused, sung songs, and told stories, and, as justice Silence observes in *Harry the fourth*,

'Twas merry in the hall—when beards wagg'd all.

The younger part went to hot cockles, blind-man's-buff, or any thing that furnished an opportunity for romping; and the graver sort to glee, primero, and other sedentary games, of which I know nothing but the names.

This was the whole course of a country life, with some few variations as to winter and summer; which I have been the more particular in describing, as few people are acquainted with it, and this indeed but a trifling piece of knowledge; but which, by comparing it with the life of a modern lady, (which is so well known it need not be described) may furnish a moral by no means contemptible, and lead us to observe: That refinement in pleasure can but little contribute to make our time pass the more agreeably; and that all the improvements which successive ages have produced, in reality amount to no more than bare changing one set of amusements for another. People's passions have been at all times the same, but take a different complexion from the thousand circumstances that surround them. What pleases in an age of simplicity will be insipid when luxury prevails; as the passions become then so compounded that they are of a different species from what nature afforded them to us; and must be gratified by something more than natural or common life can furnish.

Hence new inventions, and the perpetual vicissitude of amusements we engage in, thro' hopes of pleasure which we can never find, and never will till we call back our passions from this counterchace. We may change, and change, and be never the nearer, if we expect happiness from artificial pleasures. The nearer nature, the longer every thing pleases; and the farther we get from it the more forlorn shall we be, more liable to anxiety, and more incapable of joy. This I would remark of pleasures that are innocent, and such recreations as we are free to follow; which the young may engage in without reproach, and are only criminal because ridiculous in the old. Whether the high life amusements now in fashion deserve the name of pleasure, must be left to the performers in those exalted scenes; but lookers on will imagine, that loss of health, reputation, and fortune, cheerfulness of mind and spirits, with a visible decay of understanding, in all who pursue them to excess, is buying them at an overprice.

Mr. HIGGS, an ingenious Surgeon of Birmingham, has lately printed A practical Essay on the Cure of venereal, scorbutic, arthritic, leprous, scrophulous, and cancerous Disorders, of which the following is a short Account.

AFTER expressing his concern that such a number of practitioners of surgery should appear without the necessary qualifications of the art, a circumstance, as he remarks, very detrimental to the community, he acquaints the reader that his animadversions in regard to the distempers specified in this piece of his will principally relate to mercury; for preparations of which he sets forth in a manner peculiar to himself; particularly an *Æthiops mineral powder*, of great efficacy in all cold tumours and obstructions of the glands, used externally, worked into an ointment with hog's lard, and internally in its natural *Æthiopic form* as an alterative.

He next exhibits a substitute for cinnabarine fume, a common expedient for drying up ulcers in the tonsil, uvula, and parts adjacent, which is always attended with the pernicious consequences of the said fume; and then tells us, that the ill effects of the unguentum cæruleum, frequently made use of to cutaneous eruptions, are prevented by addition of sulphur.

After this he lays down his management of the lues venerea in its first stage, which, however singular, is vouched withstanding to be very efficacious:

in the next place acquaints us with his method of treating violent cordees; on which occasion he descants on the use and nature of bougies, and points out the destructive consequence of recurring to those whose composition is of a stimulating nature.

He then displays his treatment of venereal ulcers, and after that his practice in respect of cancerous habits. His prescriptions relating to these he gives the reader in form.

At length, (what seems to be the main design of the whole tract) he expatiates on the virtues of what he styles the neutral mixture, the composition of which he communicates without reserve. This mixture is devoted not only to scorbutic and gouty disorders, but is serviceable likewise in fevers of most kinds, and in cholics, fluxes, and all hæmorrhages whatever; as it is also invenereal eruptive dispositions, and in scrophulous and even leprous complaints. Properly managed it will moreover answer manifold intentions in regard of a dropsy, and powerfully relieve asthmatic indispositions.

Then follow some instances of its efficacy selected from the author's private practice, in order to confirm what he has been advancing concerning the merit of this favourite medicine; which he insinuates, at the close of his work, would be likewise of service in the distempers of the horned cattle.

From the WORLD, Sept. 4.

A MEDITATION among the BOOKS.

FROM every thing in nature a wise man may derive matter of meditation. In meditations various authors have exercised their genius, or tortured their fancy. An author who meant to be serious, has meditated on the mystery of weaving: An author who never meant to be serious, has meditated on a broomstick: Let me also meditate; and a library of books shall be the subject of my meditations.

Before my eyes an almost innumerable multitude of authors are ranged; different in their opinions, as in their bulk and appearance; in what light shall I view this great assembly? Shall I consider it as an ancient legion, drawn out in orderly array under fit commanders? Or as a modern regiment of writers, where the common men have been forced by want, or seduced thro' wickedness into service, and where the leaders owe their advancement rather to caprice, than favour, and the partiality of friends, than to merit or service?

Shall I consider ye, O ye books! as a herd of courtiers or strumpets, who profess to be subservient to my use, and yet seek only your own advantage? No; let me consider this room as the great charnel-house of human reason, where darkness and corruption dwell; or, as a certain poet aptly expresses himself,

*Where hot and cold, and wet and dry,
And beef, and broth, and apple-pye
Most sweetly assemble.*

Who are they, whose unadorned raiment bespeaks their inward simplicity? They are law books, statutes, and commentaries on statutes. These are acts of parliament, whom all men must obey, and yet few only can purchase. Like the *Sphinx* of antiquity, they speak in enigmas, and yet devour the unhappy wretches who comprehend them not.

These are commentaries on statutes; for the perusing of them, the longest life of man would prove insufficient; for the understanding of them, the utmost ingenuity of man would not avail.

Cruel is the dilemma between the necessity and the impossibility of understanding; yet are we not left utterly destitute of relief. Behold for our comfort, an abridgment of law and equity! It consists not of many volumes; it extends only to twenty-two folios; yet as a few thin cakes may contain the whole nutritive substance of a stalled ox, so may this compendium contain the essential gravy of many a report and adjudged case.

The sages of the law recommend this abridgment to our perusal. Let us with all thankfulness of heart receive their counsel. Much are we beholden to physicians, who only prescribe the bark of the *Quinquina*, when they might oblige their patients to swallow the whole tree.

From these volumes I turn my eyes on a deep-embodied phalanx, numerous and formidable: They are controversial divines: So has the world agreed to term them. How arbitrary is language! and how does the custom of mankind join words, that reason has put asunder! Thus we often hear of hell-fire cold, of devilish handsome, and the like; and thus controversial and divine have been associated.

These controversial divines have changed the rule of life into a standard of disputation. They have employed the temple of the most High as a fencing-school, where gymnastic exercises are daily exhibited, and where victory serves only to excite new contests. Slighting the bulwarks wherewith he who bestowed religion on mankind had secured it, they have encompassed

compassed, it with various minute out-works, which an army of warriors can with difficulty defend.

The next in order to them are the redoubtable antagonists of common sense; the gentlemen who close up the common highway to heaven, and yet open no private road for persons having occasion to travel that way. The writers of this tribe are various, but in principles and manner nothing dissimilar. Let me review them as they stand arranged. These are Epicurean orators, who have endeavoured to confound the ideas of right and wrong, to the unspeakable comfort of highwaymen and stock-jobbers. These are enquirers after truth, who never deign to implore the aid of knowledge in their researches. These are sceptics, who labour earnestly to argue themselves out of their own existence; herein resembling that choice spirit, who endeavoured so artfully to pick his own pocket, as not to be detected by himself. Last of all, are the composers of rhapsodies, fragments, and (strange to say it) thoughts.

Amidst this army of anti-martyrs, I discern a volume of peculiar appearance: Its meagre aspect, and the dirty gaudiness of its habit, make it bear a perfect resemblance to a decayed gentleman. This wretched monument of mortality was brought forth in the reign of Charles the Second; it was the darling and only child of a man of quality. How did its parent exult at its birth! How many flatterers extolled it beyond their own off-spring, and urged its credulous father to display its excellencies to the whole world! Induced by their solicitations, the father arrayed his child in scarlet and gold, submitted it to the publick eye, and called it *Poems by a person of honour*. While he lived, his booby off-spring was treated with the cold respect due to the rank and fortune of its parent: But when death had locked up his kitchen, and carried off the keys of his cellar, the poor child was abandoned to the parish; it was kicked from stall to stall like a despised prostitute; and after various calamities, was rescued out of the hands of a vender of Scots-snuff, and safely placed as a pensioner in the band of free-thinkers.

Thou first, thou greatest vice of the human mind, ambition! all these authors were originally thy votaries! They promised to themselves a fame more durable than the calfskin that covered their works: The calfskin (as the dealers speak) is in excellent condition, while the books themselves remain the prey of that silent critic the worm.

Compleat cooks and conveyancers; boys

dies of school divinity and Tommy Thumb; little story books, systems of philosophy, and memoirs of women of pleasure; apologies for the lives of players and prime ministers, are all consigned to one common oblivion.

One book indeed there is, which pretends to little reputation, and by a strange felicity obtains whatever it demands. To be useful for some months only is the whole of its ambition; and tho' every day that passes confessedly diminishes its utility, yet it is sought for and purchased by all: Such is the deserved and unenvied character of that excellent treatise of practical astronomy, the Almanack.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 4.

AS the conversation of those fair-weather soplings, many of whom may be met with in the three regiments of guards, is usually flat and insipid, that of our sea-officers is turbulent and boisterous: And as a trip to Paris has perhaps over-refined the coxcomb in red, a voyage round the world frequently brutalizes the seaman, who comes home so rough and unpolished, that one would imagine he had not visited any nation in the world except the savages, the Chinese, or the Hottentots. The many advantages he has received from having seen the customs and manners of so many different people it is natural to suppose, would render his conversation very desirable, as being in itself particularly instructive and entertaining: But this roughness, which clings to the seaman's behaviour like tar to his trowsers, makes him unfit for all civil and polite society. He behaves at an assembly as if he was upon deck; and his whole deportment manifestly betrays, that he is, according to the common phrase, quite out of his element. Nor can you collect any more from him concerning the several nations he has visited, than he had been during the whole time confined to his cabin: And he seems to know as little of them, as the fine gentleman of his travels after the polite tour when he has, for the sake of improvement, rid post thro' all Europe.

That our ordinary seamen, who are many of them draughted from the very lowest of the populace, should be thus uncivilized, is no wonder; but surely there ought to be as much difference in the behaviour of the commander and crew, as there is in their situation: And it is beneath the dignity of the British flag to have an admiral behave as rudely as a swabber, or a commodore as foolishly as a boatswain.

The worst part of the maritime character is a certain invincible contempt, which they often contract for all mankind, except their fellow-seamen. They look on the rest of the world as a set of fresh-water wretches, who could be of no service in a storm or an engagement; and from an unaccountable obstinacy are particularly deaf to any proposals of new improvements in navigation: Tho' experience daily teaches them the great use of the discoveries already made, and how much room there is for more. They have no notion, how studious men can sit in their closets, and devise charts and instruments to direct them in their course; and despise those ingenious persons, who would assist them in their undertakings; while they consider them with the utmost contempt, as going round the world in their closets, and sailing at sea in their show-chairs. It is no less shameful than true, that the ventilator, one of the most beneficial inventions that ever was devised, was first offered to the service of our men of war, and rejected. It was first used in foreign ships, then by our merchantmen, and last of all among our men of war, to whose use it was first recommended. This is a strong proof of that fatal obstinacy, which our sea-commanders are too apt to contract; and as a further instance of it, I have been told of an admiral's indignation on this subject, venting itself in the following manner. "A pack of blockheads (said he) are always poring, and pretend to make improvements for our use. They tell you that they discover this, and discover that; but tell you they are all fools.—For instance, they say the world is round; every one of them says the world is round;—I have been all round the world, and it is as flat as this table."

The chief reason of their unpolished behaviour is owing to their being often sent to sea very young with little or no education, beyond what they have received perhaps at the academy of Woolwich or Portsmouth. A lad of good family, but untoward parts, or mischievous disposition, who has been flogged for a week at the grammar-school, or snubbed by his parents and friends at home, is frequently clapped on board a ship in order to tame him, and to teach him better manners. Here perhaps he at first mingles with the lowest of the seamen: And all the young gentleman can learn from his fellow-messmates in the course of two or three voyages, is to drink flip, sing a song, catch, and dance an horn-pipe. The genteel accomplishments he is sure to lose, as he grows old in the service;

and if he has the good fortune to rise to a command, he is as furly and brutal when advanced to the cabin, as when he was tugging before the mast.

After all it is but justice to confess, that there are many among our sea-officers, who deservedly bear the character of gentlemen and scholars; and it is easy to perceive, with how much better grace they appear in the world than the rest of their brethren, who (when laid up and taken out of service) are as mere logs as the main-mast. An officer, who has any relish for reading, will employ the many vacant hours (in which he is relieved from duty) much more to his improvement and satisfaction, than in sauntering between the decks, or muddling over a bowl of punch. I would therefore seriously recommend it to those young sailors, who have the happiness to launch forth with a genteel and liberal education, not to suffer every trace of it to be washed away, like words written on the sands; but that, when they return from sea, they may be fit to be admitted at St. James's, as well as at Wapping or Rotherhithe.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 358.

NOW to return to the fate of the Good Ship, the Sea Venture, in which the three chief officers had imprudently embarked with 150 men, the new commission, the bills of lading, all the instructions and directions, and the best part of the provisions for the colony; after being separated from the rest in the hurricane, she was so roughly handled by the tempest, and became so leaky, that the water rose in the hold above two tier of hogsheads, and tho' they not only kept all the pumps a going, but all the rest of the people employed in bailing it out with buckets and other vessels, for three days, yet it gained upon them, so that they every moment expected to be swallowed up in the ocean, and all despaired of ever seeing land; but Sir George Somers, who kept continually at the helm, steering the ship so as to prevent her being drove under water by the least blast of wind. At last he gave the joyful sound, land, land! which they could scarcely believe, as they knew themselves to be in the middle of the Atlantick ocean. At last all plainly descried it; and now again they were terrified by the seamen's perceiving it to be the Islands of Bermudas, then a dreadful name to seamen, on account of the many rocks they were surrounded with, and the many shipwrecks they had occasioned. However, there was no choice: Hither they directed their course, and

and they had gone but a little way when the ship struck upon a hidden rock, but as it blew pretty hard a new surge of the sea cast her from thence, and so from rock to rock, till at last she was fixt between two, as upright, as if she had been on the rocks. As they were above a league from the shore, they now thought themselves in the utmost danger, lest the wind and waves should dash the ship to pieces, and their boats could not live in such a rough sea; but all on a sudden the wind died away, and the sea became so calm, that they not only carried all their people safe ashore in their boats, but had time to unship and carry ashore, all their goods, victuals, &c.

When they first landed they thought themselves in some danger of starving, if they could not get off again before they had consumed the provisions they had along with them, as they supposed these islands to be nothing but bare rocks; but they soon found them to be a spot of earth as pleasant and fertile as any upon the face of the globe, and so stocked with wild hogs, and several sorts of wild fowl, together with such multitudes of fish in the creeks upon the coast, that they now thought themselves not only safe, but quite happy, as there was plenty of wood for firing, and the palmeta leaves furnished them an easy and close covering for their huts. However, they could not think of passing the rest of their lives in this lonesome place, and as all ships then kept at as great a distance as they could from these dangerous islands, they could have no thoughts of getting off in any chance ship, therefore they set about building two stout barks of cedar wood and what they could save from the wreck of their ship, which they finished in nine months, having caulked them with lime and turtle oil; and in these barks they set sail for Virginia, May 10, 1710, where they happily arrived the 24th of the same month.

Here they found every thing in confusion, and the colony not only in the utmost distress, but reduced from near 500 to about 60 men, women, and children; for as soon as the Indians heard of Capt. Smith's departure, they resumed their courage, and not only refused to furnish the colony with any provisions, but attacked and murdered the people wherever they could meet with them: Of such consequence may the very character of a single man be to a whole nation or people! Nay, so stupidly negligent were the commanders of every party the colony sent out, that the Indians generally surprised them, or drew them into some am-

buscade, and defeated, often murdered every man of them; which last was the fate of Mr. Ratcliffe, one of Capt. Smith's greatest enemies, who having gone out with 30 men, and trusting to Powhatan's insidious promises, was by him and his people murdered with every man he had along with him, except one who made his escape, and one boy, named Spilman, who was saved by Pocahontas; for notwithstanding Capt. Smith's being gone, this faithful girl still preserved her friendship for the English, and as long as she lived continued to do them all the good offices in her power.

By this disaster, and some others the colony had met with, they were soon confined to the peninsula, in which their town was situated, and even there they would have been all cruelly murdered by the Indians, but for a blockhouse which the provident Capt. Smith had in his time erected upon the neck of it, furnished with artillery, which frightened the Indians from approaching. But as they had riotously consumed all the provisions and all the live stock, left by Capt. Smith, which the Indians had not destroyed, they were reduced to such a starving condition, that they first eat up all their horses, and at last began to eat the bodies of such of their companions as died for want: Nay, it is even said, that one man murdered his wife, and had eaten part of her before the murder was discovered, for which he was most deservedly executed, and, I suppose, eaten in his turn.

This distress was indeed occasioned by the form of government which had been established among them, as well as by bad conduct; for the spirit of forming Utopian schemes of government, which afterwards brought such calamities upon this nation, had then begun to prevail in consequence of which the scheme formed for this colony was, that no man should have any personal property in the land or the produce thereof, but that every person should labour for and be maintained out of the publick stock, the natural consequence of which was, that every man consumed as much of the publick stock as he could come at, and contributed nothing to it by his labour but what he could not avoid: Extravagance and idleness were therefore the necessary consequence of such a regulation; unless some one man amongst them could acquire so much authority as to restrain the consumption and compel the labour of every individual. This authority Capt. Smith soon acquired by his personal merit, for it could be acquired by nothing else, and by the same means he preserved it as long as he lived.

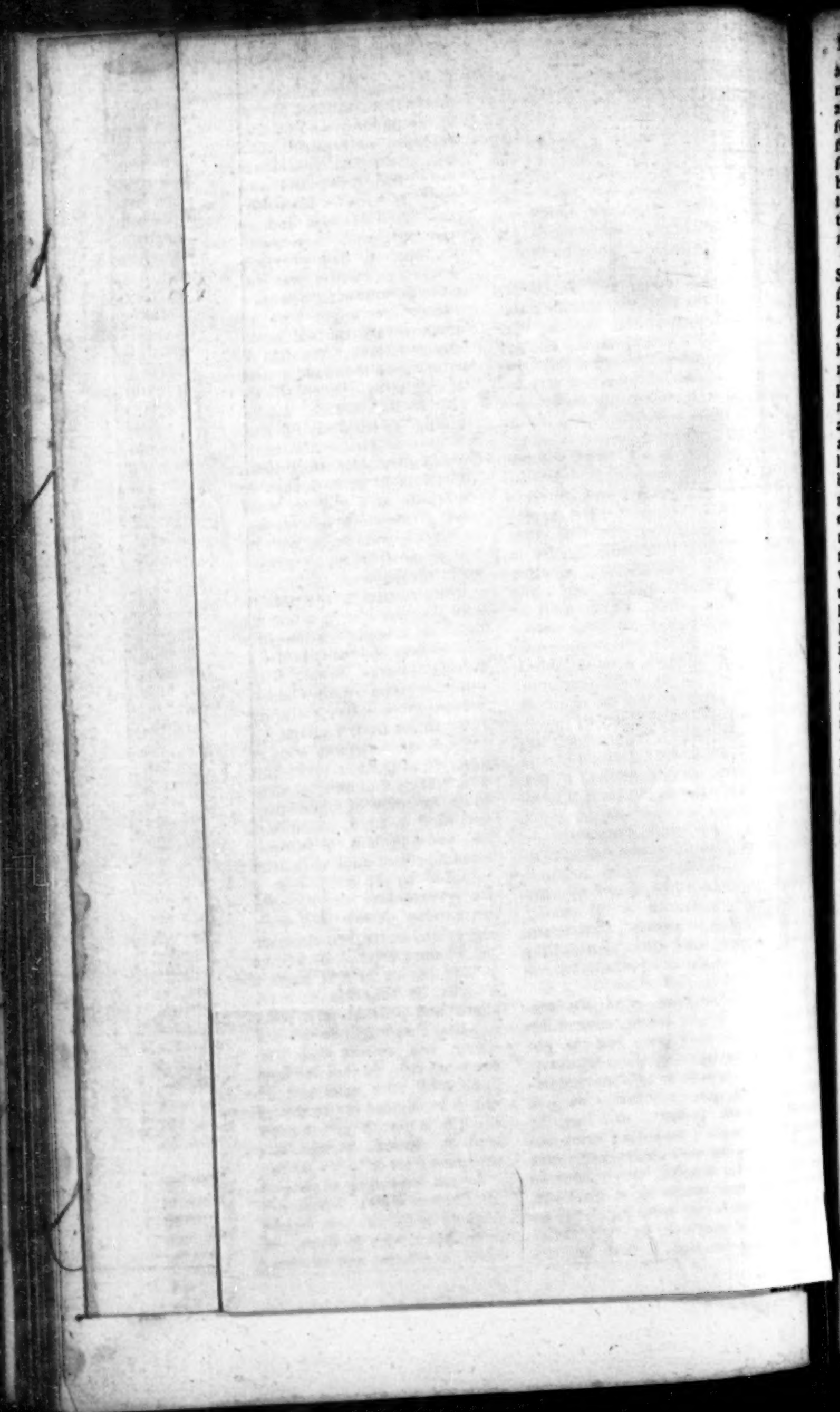




A MAP of the Five Great Lakes with part of Pensilvania, Ne



New York, Canada and Hudsons Bay Territories &c.



among them ; but after his departure no man had, or could acquire such authority, and of course this Utopian regulation presently began its natural operation, which shews it to be as ridiculous to form schemes of government that have never been by experience found practicable, as to form systems of philosophy upon hypotheses that have no foundation in experiment.

As Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers found the colony in this miserable situation upon their arrival, and as they had no great stock of provisions, nor any store of ammunition, on board their two little vessels, a general resolution was immediately taken to desert this unfortunate place, and return to England with the utmost dispatch. For this purpose they took all the people on board, with the few arms and the little ammunition they had left ; for they had bartered away most of both to the Indians for bread, and thereby made them more formidable than they ever were before. The only dispute in their melancholy council was, whether they should demolish all the houses and works at James-town, which most of them were importunate to have done ; but providence, which often imperceptibly governs the councils of men, put it into the head of Sir Thomas Gates to insist positively upon its not being done. As he was by his commission their governor, they submitted to his opinion, and the two little vessels set sail down the river for England, or at least back to Bermudas, in case they should find that their provisions would not hold out for such a long voyage. But before they got to the mouth of the river, they met the lord Delawar with three ships from England, loaded with plenty of stores and all manner of utensils for the use of the colony, and a new recruit of people ; with whom they all returned, and with joy found the houses and works at James-town all standing as they had left them.

On the 20th of June, 1610, his lordship landed at James town, opened his commission, and took upon him the government of this now regenerated colony. As his quality as well as personal endowments gave him great authority, he soon restored concord, industry, and frugality among the people ; and they being informed that by the new charter every man was to labour for himself, and to have an allotment of land according to his merit, and no subsistence but what he earned by his industry, it presently set every person to work, with the highest spirit and utmost application. At the same time his lordship, by some wholesome severities, September, 1755.

gave a check to some of the neighbouring Indian nations, and by favours and good treatment he regained the good will of some of the rest, by which means he prevented incursions, and procured a large supply of corn for his colony ; but their very breed of hogs and poultry having been destroyed, they could have no certain supply of flesh provisions ; therefore Sir George Somers was dispatched back to the Bermudas for a cargo of hogs, from whence they might have a new breed ; which voyage the old gentleman cheerfully undertook, but died soon after his arrival upon the island ; and the crew so far neglected the orders he gave them with his last breath, as, instead of returning, to sail away for England, under pretence of getting him buried in his native country ; for which the commanding officer ought to have been shot ; for no enterprise of a military nature can succeed, if the under officers are not obliged to execute their orders with the most scrupulous punctuality, however fatal it may be to themselves.

Unfortunately, as it was thought, the lord Delawar was in a few months taken so ill of a complication of distempers, that he was obliged to return for England, leaving George Percy, Esq; governor, until the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale, who was expected with a fresh supply and reinforcement from England ; and accordingly he arrived soon after, to wit, the 10th of May 1611, with three ships, on which came a number of new settlers, a great quantity of provisions, and what was most wanted, a number of live cattle ; and with him, or soon after him, arrived a printed book of martial laws, established by the council in England for the government of the colony, which were indeed severe, but very proper for the colony in its then circumstances. As Sir Thomas was of an active and enterprising genius he first began to force the people, by the help of these laws, to plant and provide corn for themselves, and that they might do this with the more safety, and preserve their live store with the more ease, he inclosed large parcels of good land with pales and other works, which he divided out to the people, and every man was to have a property in the land he cleared, as well as in what he produced from it by his labour.

In the beginning of August following Sir Thomas Gates, who had been sent to England to solicit new supplies, arrived from thence with six ships, 300 men, 100 cattle, 200 hogs, and all sorts of provision and ammunition ; to whom, as the superior officer, Sir Thomas Dale resigned the

the government, and with 350 men set out to establish his new town a good way up the river, which he, in honour of the prince of Wales, called Henrico, and which, with large fields of good land on both sides of the river, he inclosed with a palisade and other works for preventing any surprise from the Indians: He likewise established another town at the mouth of Appomatox river, which he called new Bermudas, and by a palisade from river to river he inclosed and secured eight miles in compass, of good corn ground, so that the colony had now land enough to manure and sow for their subsistence, and every man voluntarily or by compulsion began to build a house and manure a piece of ground for himself: But neither of these towns are now in being.

While these things were transacting in Virginia, the people who went home with the corps of Sir George Somers, gave such an account of the beauty, fertility, and healthfulness of the Bermudas islands, which from that time began to be called the Somer islands, and under which name the famous Mr. Waller has given us such an elegant and poetical description of them, that the company resolved to plant a colony there, especially as it might be of service to their ships sailing to and from Virginia. For this purpose they applied and obtained a new charter, granting them all the islands that had been or should be discovered within 300 leagues of the coast of Virginia, between the 30th and 41st degrees of Northern latitude, which charter bears date March the 12th, 1611-12, and these islands they assigned to a certain number of their own members, who were erected into a distinct society and body corporate, under the name of the Somer islands company; and who this very year sent out about 60 men under the command of Mr. Richard More, as governor, to make a settlement in these islands; where they all arrived safe, and found three of their countrymen, two of whom had for fear of punishment, as was said, deserted from Sir George Somers when he first landed there, and the third deserted, or was left behind, when he landed the second time and died. These three men they found very comfortably seated, and not only plentifully stored with divers sorts of excellent provisions, but very rich, if they had wisely concealed and could have fairly disposed of what they then possessed; for besides several small pieces of ambergrease, they had found among the rocks the largest quantity of ambergrease that had ever been seen or heard of in one lump, being about fourscore pounds weight, and at that time valued at nine or 10,000*l.* But they, it

seems, simply discovered their riches, and the governor seized upon the whole, under pretence that it belonged to the company, as they were the company's servants. The ambergrease was accordingly sent home, but a great part of it was embezzled, or rather stolen, by those to whose care it was committed; so that the company did not receive near the quantity that was taken from the poor men, and it is said, they made them some satisfaction for what came to their hands, which seems to contradict the improbable story told of their having deserted.

Soon after the beginning of the same year 1612, two more ships arrived in Virginia, with a supply of provisions and 80 men; but as the colony had as yet raised but little corn for themselves, the supply herewith sent was not deemed sufficient, and as Powhatan was still at variance with the colony, Capt. Argall, who commanded one of these ships, was, after unloading her, sent to Patowmack river, to endeavour to procure a cargo of corn from the Indians on that river. He there presently contracted an acquaintance with Japazaws, king of Patowmack, on old friend of Capt. Smith's, and on his account to the colony; and being informed that Pocahontas was then with him, he thought it might be of service to the colony to get her into their hands, as it might be a means of compelling her father to terms of peace; for tho' she had still continued to be a friend to the English, she had never once been at Jamestown since Capt. Smith's departure. For this purpose he engaged Japazaws, for the small reward of a copper kettle, to betray her, under pretence of enticing her to accompany him and his queen in a visit on board his ship; and after entertaining them on board, he dismissed all the rest, but carried Pocahontas, together with what corn he had purchased, to Jamestown, where, as well as on board the ship, she was treated with great respect, and a messenger dispatched to her father to ransom his daughter; but the old haughty monarch could not be induced so much as to treat, till Sir Thomas Dale went with a party of 150 men to Werowocomoco, and by some successful skirmishes, and threatening to burn every thing that belonged to him, obliged him to enter into treaty. In the mean time Pocahontas had behaved with so much good sense, innocence, and decency, as she now spoke English pretty well, that Mr. John Rolfe, a young gentleman of good character in the colony, fell deeply in love with her, and proposed to marry her, which being agreed to on all sides,

and the peace thereby established, the marriage was celebrated the beginning of April, 1613, in the presence of an old uncle of her's and two of her brothers, whom Powhatan had sent to be witness of the ceremony; for as to himself he kept steady as long as he lived to his first resolution, never upon any terms to put himself into the power of the English.

Early the next year 1614, Sir Thomas Gates returned to England, and left the government again to Sir Thomas Dale, who hearing that some French were going to settle in the Bay of Fundy, and that some Dutch had settled on Hudson's River, he sent Capt. Argall in a ship well appointed to drive them off, or oblige them to submit to the crown of England, which he could then have no pretence for, but that of our being the first discoverers of all the northern coast of America; for we had not as yet made any settlement near either of those places, nor were we then at war with either of those nations. However, Capt. Argall, having found a French ship and bark in the Bay of Fundy, he plundered them of every thing that was valuable on board, the men having made their escape up into the woods; and he obliged the Dutchmen whom he found at the mouth of Hudson's River, to acknowledge themselves subject to the crown of England, and to submit to the governor of Virginia, as being within the 41st degree of northern latitude. But in that negotiating reign, both these nations were allowed to go on with, and to usurp these settlements.

Altho' the colony had thus for the last three or four years been in a thriving and successful condition, yet the spirit of encouragement had much cooled in England: When the ships that carried lord Delawar over, returned to England, the people gave such a dismal account of the wretched situation in which they found the colony, and of the miseries it had been exposed to, that most people began to despair of its success; and all hopes of immediate profit had vanished, as some shining dust, brought over by ignorant people, under the notion of its being silver, had been found to have no silver in it, nor any other sort of metal; and as all hopes were lost of finding thro' Virginia a passage to the South-Sea, which people were at first so full of, that every bay was supposed to run up into the country, and to have a communication with that ocean, nor could they be convinced of the contrary until its furthest head was discovered. In these circumstances it would not have been possible for the company to raise money for sending the necessary supplies and reinforce-

ments to the colony, if the king had not granted them a power to raise money from time to time by lottery, or if the lord Delawar had not returned to give the country its just character. But his lordship's honour and veracity was so well established, that the accounts he gave were generally believed, which made it easy to get their lotteries filled; and all he had said was confirmed by his then offering to set out again to take upon him the government of the colony. However, as he was not fully recovered, and as there came no complaints from the colony of any misrule, he remained at home, and Sir Thomas Dale, whose courage, industry, and enterprising spirit, fully atoned for the absence of their captain general, continued in the government of the colony, until after the beginning of the year 1616, when he embarked for England, leaving the colony in peace and plenty, and having first appointed Mr. George Yeardly deputy governor in his absence.

June 12, 1616, he arrived at Plymouth, and with him came Mr. Rolfe and his spouse, Pocahontas (who had some time before embraced the Christian religion, having been christened Rebecca) together with their son, then a child, of whom both of them were extremely fond, as well as of one another. Capt. Smith out of gratitude recommended her strongly to the favour of the queen, and she was very well received at court; but when the captain went to visit her at Brentford, whither she had been removed, because the smoke of London was offensive to her, she at first shewed great resentment against him, which is a plain sign of her having expected that he would have married her, and indeed it was what he ought in gratitude to have done. However, such is the native modesty of the sex in all countries, that she did not even then insinuate any such expectation, only when she was at last prevailed on to speak to him, she insisted on calling him father, and said she had been told that he was dead, and that she knew no otherwise until she arrived at Plymouth. As she met with extraordinary kind and respectful usage from people of all ranks in England, she might probably have been of great service to the colony had she lived to return to Virginia; but she died the beginning of the following year at Gravesend, in the 22d year of her age, just as she was going to embark, leaving only one son, of whom are descended, by the female line several of the chief families now in Virginia.

[To be continued in our next.]

From the INSPECTOR.

Sic volo ; sic jubes : Stat pro ratione voluntas.

SHAKESPEARE, in the tragedy of Hamlet, recounting the miseries that would justify a man in taking away his own life, were it not for the consideration of futurity, mentions *the law's delay*. Let not the quotation appear harsh to those who at present practise this necessary business : It is a precedent for those distresses and distractions they entail upon mankind : Who that had not seen such a proof, would imagine they had been suffered, age after age, without restraint ?

It is observed in the oeconomy of ordinary life, that the greater the number of domesticks, the less is the service they perform ; if the same rule hold in these superior administrations, what must be the additional tediousness and difficulty in prosecuting a cause, when the number, at that time so great, that men were tempted to hang themselves, in order to avoid their tedious proceedings, is increased a hundred fold.

The laws are become more numerous, and with reason ; for crimes are grown in a yet larger proportion. There were nations who had no punishment for parricide, because their history had not given an instance that there was such a crime in nature : It is but now that Britain is informed penalties are wanting against those who shall delude the unwary into robberies, or swear them against the innocent, to obtain the price justice has set upon the blood of the guilty.

They are rash who accuse the number of laws ; for we want more. But he who complains of the tediousness, expence and difficulty of obtaining their redress, hits upon the severest misfortune of our people, and the greatest reproach upon our government. There may be reasons for allowing some time to the debtor, because there are prosecutors who want humanity ; and that law is merciful when it seems to oppress, which gives liberty, and the means of endeavouring to recover his affairs, to the person whom his brutal creditor would have locked up, to his own certain loss, in a prison.

The time in this respect is limited, and is to be purchased only at a great expence : It is a privilege that will therefore never be claimed in wantonness, and it has a limited date. In this, which is the general subject of complaint, there is therefore room for applause instead of censure ; but the law has other delays as cruel as these are merciful.

Statutes were intended as a sanction and security to right. When the property of any one is detained, the time there-

fore should be stated ; when his right is usurped, it were to be wished the process were more speedy ; and reason declares it should not be expensive.

When the property of the subject is obviously invaded, forcibly, or by fraud, the king becomes the prosecutor, and we see the effect in a speedy, certain, and unbiaised sentence. He is equally the parent of his people, in their civil and natural rights ; and there is no reason why he should not be the assertor of one as well as the other. It would become the dignity and office of the crown to defend the possessor, whose fortune was unjustly claimed by another ; and to support the cause of the claimant, if it appeared that he had justice : In any case the matter should be urged to a speedy and impartial trial.

The prerogative could no where display its influence more to the honour of the crown ; and let me say, as a greater motive in a kingdom ruled by such a sovereign as ours, it could no where be employed more to the relief and welfare of the subject.

The crime of detaining knowingly the property of another, is not less than that of fraudulently taking it away. In the latter of these cases the sovereign asserts the right of his subject, and brings the case to a short issue : Why should not the same justice be distributed in the other ? There is the more need of it, because the fortune is, in such cases, on the unjust side. The very estate that is claimed with the most perfect and the most clear right, pays the forms which defend the possessor against the lawful owner.

It is thus in the retirement of the closet we judge the propriety of that conduct, publick or private, which regulates the business of the world ; nor let us be accused of speculative distraction, while we deliberate ; for being out of the game, we can better determine concerning those who play.

The command of a superior power, which we are not able to resist, becomes law : And this law was established to support right : Right is a natural liberty, not constituted by laws, but free of them ; for it would become perfect by taking them away. There is, therefore, in nature, a great difference between law and right, and it is preserved in practice. But certainly law will be then most perfect, when it most freely and most rightly supports justice : Nor can the sovereign authority be ever interposed more essentially for the subject's good, than in directing its course, from that distraction with which it overspreads and wastes the kingdom, into its proper channel.

I have fallen into these reflections, which I submit should be called chimerical, provided they are allowed to be just, from reading an advertisement published by the unfortunate Mr. Annesley. It does not become any man to determine in a cause of so much importance as this gentleman's, while it is yet under the cognizance of law; but however uncertain, every man that has humanity must feel for him; and every one who has integrity must in this applaud his conduct.

His publick notice cautions such as might inadvertently purchase parts of the disputed estate, till that question be determined: In this I suppose he has no private interest, but has been influenced by common justice; and at the same time he declares his resolution of prosecuting his cause by all lawful means to a final issue, as soon as it shall please God to enable him.

The sense of the last paragraph seems to be, that the expence of the cause is too great for his present fortune: An acknowledgment modestly made, but in the eye of justice very boldly claiming assistance.

Tho' no man has a right to judge of his cause, every one has a liberty to compassionate his misfortunes; and while the matter remains undetermined, it must be virtuous to assist in bringing it to a hearing: If he have no claim, it is fit he be exposed, as the disturber of another in the possession of his right; if justice be on his side, what can be a greater merit than to contribute to his obtaining it.

I have always looked upon his case as one of the most moving and distressful I have known, in regard only to his former sufferings; but if the title be justly in him, his present condition is much more to be pitied; for no state can be more unhappy than the incapacity of prosecuting one's right. In this the publick is concerned; for justice is the concern of every man. The publick would act with wisdom and with spirit to interfere against his expence and delay of law; and while they defray the one, to urge the other.

One person has, it appears, risked his whole fortune, and that a very considerable one, upon this cause. Shall another say, that in a case so important, with so much demand to the attention of every British subject, there was not one who had humanity to feel, and wit to engage, in its support.

If there was an appearance of truth in the first claim of this gentleman to these estates and honours, there is now the opinion of a verdict in its farther support; and that obtained from one of the most distinguished juries, that ever did

honour to a court of justice. Since that time it seems the cause has been prepared for a final trial; and it stands so prepared at this moment: But the very life and soul of law is wanting, money.

The event of a hearing will not fail of giving justice on either side; for it is to be determined by the present lord chancellor. Who is there, that has the least regard for publick virtue, but must wish to see such a cause brought before such a judge?

Those who have the integrity to wish, should have the generosity to assist, in bringing the matter to this crisis; but I do not accuse them for not contributing; I wish I could tell them how that can be done; for the law, which in doing great good, cannot avoid sometimes private inconveniences, has in a manner rendered all application impossible.

It is certain, such a verdict has been obtained; and it is said, the case is now much stronger by fresh evidence, than it was when the cause was favourably heard; if this be true, it is indeed pity it should now stop. The sole assistance wanting is money; and it appears strange, that in such a situation, among a people famed for generosity and compassion, he should not obtain it. Premiums are generally granted on the advancing money upon uncertainties; but the law, which cannot take cognizance of particular cases, renders all contracts of this nature void, guarding against the crime of usury. This way therefore it cannot be solicited: And on the common interest few will venture. If any man could propose a plan, on which such as are willing to assist the cause might do it with safety and prudence, he would deserve the next praise to those whose actual generosity advanced the money.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The following Account of the polite but subtle Behaviour of a French Officer upon the Ohio in America, was sent by a Gentleman in Maryland to his Friend in London.

MONALETUCHA, one of the most considerable of the Indian chiefs that joined general Braddock, fell in with a small party of French, a few miles beyond the advanced guards of our army. After detaining him some time, the French officer dismissed him with great civility, and told him they were not making war with the Indians, but with the English, who were engrossing all the lands of their Indian allies for their own use;

use ; and appealed to him, if it had not been the constant custom of the English to settle themselves like the trees in the woods, so that no Indian could live near them ; and that in a few years they would cover the whole continent, as they had done the sea coast, if not prevented by the French, who did not want their lands, but only small forts at particular places to protect their traders, who out of pure friendship came to supply the Indians with what they wanted, and to take from them in return their otherwise useless skins and furs ; whereas, if the English were suffered to go on, they would not leave a tree standing near the lakes, nor the least shelter for game, but would turn their most valuable hunting lands into corn fields, so that the Indians must be driven, thro' mere want, to perish amongst the frozen shrubs under the setting sun, where they would have time to lament the vast tracts of land conquered for them by their fathers, and given away by them to the English ; and for what ? for worse than nothing—for rum ; for poison.

From this account we may judge how careful the French are to gain the Indians to their interest in all parts of America, which is a care that has always been too much neglected by our people in that part of the world, altho' in most, if not all the first charters granted to our colonies, it was recommended to them, to endeavour to propagate the Christian religion among the natives, and many legacies and donations were granted to them for setting up and maintaining publick schools for the education of the children of the natives, which is much the best way for propagating either religion or morality among a people, as it is much easier to instruct the young than to convert the old.

I know, that by way of excuse for our neglect in this respect, it has always been said, that the Indians could not be prevailed on to send their children to be educated at any of the schools set up in our colonies, and this, I believe, is very true ; but the proper way would have been to set up such schools at the habitations of the Indians themselves, and to have chosen for this purpose a man of sobriety and solid good sense, not a man of learning, nor a clergyman, but a tradesman, who had made himself master of their language, and of all sorts of tradesmen a house carpenter would have been the most proper, because at the same time that he taught the young the fundamental principles of religion and morality, he might have taught the old to build themselves substantial and convenient houses, by which they would soon have come to find the advantage of living in a

settled habitation, and under a civil government, or magistracy chosen from amongst themselves ; and they might have been taught to surround their little villages with strong palisades and other works, which would have made it no easy matter for any of their wild neighbours to surprize or attack them, in the absence of their men or warriors ; especially, if they had been directed to settle their habitations upon hills or eminences, and to give notice of the approach of an enemy from one village to another by lighting up fires, which was anciently the practice among the inhabitants of this island, and, I believe, in all uncultivated countries.

If by such means we could have prevailed upon our neighbouring nations of Indians to fix themselves in settled habitations, and each nation under a government of its own, subordinate to, or in confederacy with the government of some of our colonies, it would have attached them more to us than all the presents we ever did, or ever could make them ; and it would have been a much more christian like behaviour than that of tempting them to poison themselves with our rum, or to cut the throats of one another. By such means we might have prevented the French from ever settling themselves south of the river St. Laurence, or east of the Mississippi ; and many thousand Indians might by this time have been good subjects to the king of Great-Britain, as any he has in America ; for the distant nations of Indians had seen how much the strength and happiness of our neighbouring nations of Indians had been improved by our counsel, advice, and assistance, they would have coveted and sought a correspondence and friendship with us, so that our influence might long since have been extended to a very great distance ; and justice, humanity and true religion, spread into regions where none of them were ever before known, or are now to be met with.

As we have now an opportunity, if we make the proper use of it, to drive out the incroaching neighbours the French out of all their late usurpations, it is to be hoped that some more care will be, than has been hitherto, taken, to civilize our neighbouring nations of Indians, and to induce them to fix themselves in convenient settled habitations, instead of that roving life they have been accustomed to, because it will be the best and the cheapest way for preventing the French from prepossessing themselves of their former incroachments ; and experience should teach us, that the only method to do this

is to set up charity-schools among the Indians themselves; for they are not yet become so polite as to shake off the dull precepts of nature: They still retain that natural affection for their children which parents ought to have; and therefore we cannot expect that they will part with them so far out of their sight, as to send them down to our colonies to be educated.

I hope, Sir, you will make this publick for the future benefit of our colonies, Sept. 15, 1755. And oblige, &c.

A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 385.

JANUARY 24, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, tradesmen, and principal manufacturers in the heavy branches, and other inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, in Warwickshire; setting forth, that since the commencement * of the late act for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways, &c. † the price of land carriage to and from Birmingham, had greatly increased, by which the several materials of coals, iron, steel, &c. was considerably advanced; and that great part of the heavy branch of the manufacture carried on by the petitioners was of that low value, that the additional advance of carriage was grievously felt, and must end, if not timely removed, in the utter ruin of the said town and neighbourhood, and in the impoverishment of many thousand families, who then subsisted under the heavy branches of the said manufactures, and to the great detriment of the gentlemen, whose estates are situated in and near the said town; and therefore expressing the desire of the petitioners, that the house should take their said grievances into consideration, and relieve them, by such ways, as to them should seem meet.

Upon this the said act was read, and several gentlemen having shewn, that not only from the laws of mechanicks it did appear, but also that it had been found by several experiments, that a greater weight might be moved upon broad wheels, than could be moved upon narrow wheels by the same power, that is to say, by the same horses; and consequently, that there was no good reason for raising the price of carriage, nor any but obstinacy in an old custom, any man's not making use of broad wheels, unless it was the first expence, which a sufficient time had by the said act allowed to provide for; therefore in motion it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the said act, and to enforce the execution

thereof; and Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Cunzon, Mr. Nugent, the lord Strange, Mr. Attorney General, and Sir John Philipps, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. To these the lord Carysfort was afterwards added, and on the 31st the bill was presented to the house by Mrs. Fazakerley, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and printed. Feb. 11, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, after which a great number of petitions were presented against the bill, not only from cities and towns, but from gentlemen and farmers in several counties, which made it be found necessary to alter the bill very much from what was designed when it was first brought in; and this shews, how necessary it is for having bills printed, and considered by the people in their several counties, before they be passed into laws; for it is certain, that in by-roads, where there are narrow lanes and little narrow bridges, or gates, the waggons or carts which are to pass that way must be made narrower, and consequently, new waggons or carts would in all such places be necessary, as well as new wheels, which would require a greater expence than poor people could bear to be at without giving a very long time; and besides this, the house had such a regard to the liberties of the people, that they would not compel them by heavy penalties or punishments to do even that which was right, but chose to induce them to do so by rewards or immunities to those that did, which is a method more consonant to the government of a free people, and a method that ought to be practised in every case that will admit of it. With this view the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill, Feb. 23, 24, 28, March 5, 10, 21, and 25, when Sir John Philipps reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto; which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and the report was, according to order, to be taken into consideration by the house, April 8; but on the 2d, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of many of the principal inhabitants of the town of Birmingham; alledging, that the rise of the price of carriage, was owing to narrow wheel carriages raising ridges, and cutting the roads so as to make it impossible for broad wheel carriages to draw the same quantity of goods, as otherwise they would do, and that if broad wheels were generally used, the roads

* Sept. 29, 1754.

† See London Mag. for 1753, p. 421.

roads would daily become better, and the price of carriage considerably cheaper, than ever it had been; and therefore expressing the hope of the petitioners, that the bill, depending in the house, for amending and enforcing the late act, &c. would pass into a law. We must observe, that by the bill, as first brought in, the use of narrow wheels was in a manner absolutely prohibited, which, for the reasons above-mentioned, the house thought fit to alter. However, as some objections were still made to the bill, it was on the 3th of April recommitted to a select committee, but all who came to have voices; and on the 15th, Sir John Philipps reported as usual from the said committee, which report was taken into consideration on the 17th, and the amendments, with amendments to some of them, being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 19th, the bill was read a third time, and a clause being added by way of rider, and an amendment made to the bill, it was passed, and sent to the lords; by whom it was passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent the last day of the session. See an abstract of this bill in London Magazine for June last, p. 297.

As such a general prejudice against the use of broad wheels prevails amongst the lower sort of people, as the general use of them would certainly be of great service to the roads both publick and private; and as the ingenious Mr. King, in his lectures upon experimental philosophy, gave some upon this very subject, it is surprising the government did not get him to publish these lectures with proper figures for explaining them, and order one or more of them to be sent to every parish in the kingdom. And it would not have been amiss if our bishops had recommended it to the inferior clergy, to explain these lectures to the people in their respective parishes; for tho' the legislature very rightly judged, that a free people are not to be compelled to do even that which is in itself right; yet it is the duty of the government to take all possible care that they should not injure themselves or their country by an ill-grounded prejudice, or by an obstinate adherence to any old custom; and if it be demonstrable upon the principles of mechanicks, that a greater, or as a great weight may be drawn upon broad wheels, as can be drawn by the same power upon narrow wheels, which is highly probable, unless it be in water or slush lying or running upon an impenetrable bottom, which is very rarely, if any where, to be met with, surely the people of this kingdom are not so stupid as to suppose it impossi-

ble to make them comprehend the demonstration.

We shall now give a short account of a bill of a private nature, which was last session passed into a law, because it related to a very opulent and flourishing city of this kingdom, and was strenuously opposed by many of the most considerable citizens. A January 15, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol, under their common seal; setting forth, that, by the laws then in force, there was no effectual provision for establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within the said city; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the purposes aforesaid, or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet. Which petition was referred to the consideration of a committee; and on the 17th, Mr. Nugent reported from the committee, B that they had examined the matter of the said petition, and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; and the report being then read, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within the city of Bristol; and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. Fane, the lord Dupplin, Mr. Alderman Richard Beckford, and Mr. Thomas Fane, should prepare and bring in the same. To these gentlemen Sir John Philipps was added on the 20th; and on the 22d, Mr. Nugent presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. By this bill it was proposed to be enacted, that the mayor and justices of the said city, in their general or quarter sessions, should appoint what number of watchmen they thought necessary within each ward of the city, should chuse such as they thought fit, and remove or suspend them for neglect or misbehaviour, and allow them what wages they thought proper, not exceeding seven shillings a week; and also that the alderman of each respective ward should have power to appoint and remove the night constable, or night constables of his respective ward, and to allow him, or them, what wages the mayor and justices should think proper, not exceeding 14 shillings a week. And for the regulation and government of the said night constables and watchmen, the mayor and justices of the said city were to make what orders and regulations they thought fit; so that no power was left to the inhabitants, but to apportion amongst themselves what each

was to contribute towards the sum which should be made necessary to be raised in each ward for these purposes, and to appoint the collectors; in which every inhabitant rated to pay 2d. per week, or more, to the poor, was to have a vote; and all the inhabitants in each ward were to be rated towards the payment of this tax, who inhabited, held, occupied, or enjoyed any land, house, shop, warehouse, or tenement, within the ward, except dwelling houses under the value of 7l. a year rack rent; in the apportioning of which rates, regard was to be had to the abilities of the occupier, as well as to the yearly value of the house, &c. and if any one thought himself aggrieved in this respect, he was to appeal to the mayor and justices, whose decision was to be final, and not removeable by certiorari, or otherwise.

January 27, This bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed, in which all that came were to have voices; and on the 29th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the principal inhabitants, merchants, and tradesmen, of the city of Bristol, on behalf of themselves and many others, taking notice of the above-mentioned petition of the magistrates, and also of the said bill; and alledging, that the whole body corporate, who caused the common seal of the city to be affixed to the said petition, supposing them all concurring (tho' as these petitioners alledged, some of them were not) were no more than 43 persons, who were in no respect the representatives of the citizens; and that in the said bill were several clauses and articles, which, if passed into a law, as they then stood, might greatly prejudice the petitioners in their liberties and properties; and therefore praying, that the petitioners might be heard by themselves, or counsel, against such clauses and articles, or that the petitioners might have such relief in the premisses, as to the house should seem meet.

Accordingly it was ordered, that the petitioners might be heard by themselves, or counsel, before the committee on the bill; and that the committee should admit counsel to be heard at the same time in favour of the bill. And Feb. 5, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the society of merchants adventurers, within the city of Bristol, under their common seal; setting forth, that by the act of the 11th and 12th of king William III. the mayor and justices of the said city were invested with full power, at their general quarter sessions, September, 1755.

* N. B. The magistracy or government of the city of Bristol is lodged in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 30 common-council men, none of whom are chosen by the citizens, but when any one dies, or removes, his place is supplied by the rest; by which means it has long continued in a certain number of families, who are not always the most considerable in the city.

ons, to make rules and orders, and appoint all necessary officers, for the preservation of the rivers Avon and Frome, and government of pilots, masters of ships, and other vessels navigating to and from the said city, and to impose fines upon offenders, and that such powers have been duly and regularly executed, to the great advantage and security of the said trade and navigation, and to the intire satisfaction of the petitioners; and alledging, that, for these reasons, the mayor and aldermen of the said city, in their quarter sessions, were the most proper persons to be invested with power to regulate and support a nightly watch; and further alledging, that the bill, then depending, for granting to them such powers, if passed into a law, would be a very salutary one, and without which the desired ends could not be effectually obtained; and therefore prayed that the said bill might pass into a law.

At the same time there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the principal merchants, freeholders, free burgesses, and other inhabitants of the city of Bristol, whose names were thereunto subscribed; alledging that the bill for regulating and maintaining a nightly watch within the said city, was a very useful and proper bill, intirely calculated for the better preservation of the peace and good order of the city, and that the powers granted by the said bill, to the magistrates of the said city, were no more than they ought to have, for answering the valuable ends intended by the bill; and therefore praying, that the said bill, then depending, for regulating the said nightly watch, might pass into a law.

Both these petitions being referred to the committee on the bill; there was on the 13th presented to the house and read, a petition of several gentlemen, merchants and tradesmen of the city of Bristol; taking notice of the bill, and expressing their hope, that the manner of appointing and governing the said watch might be made more general and unconfin'd, and altered in such a way, that the inhabitants themselves (as had ever been the custom) might be permitted to depute and direct the persons, who were, at their expence, to watch and guard their properties; and alledging, that in the said bill were other clauses, which, if passed into a law, as they then stood, would deprive the petitioners of their usual privileges; and therefore praying that they might have such relief in the premisses, as to the house might seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, until the report from the committee should

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should be received, which it was next day from Mr. Sandys; and the amendments made by the committee being agreed to, the bill was, without taking any notice of this last petition, ordered to be ingrossed; after rejecting a clause offered by Sir John Philipps, and supported by Mr. alderman Richard Beckford, Mr. alderman William Beckford, William Northey, Esq; and George Cooke, Esq; but being opposed by Robert Nugent, Esq; the lord Barrington, and William Pitt, Esq; the question was upon a division carried in the negative by 353 to 71. And on the 19th the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords.

Petitions against the bill were likewise presented to the house of lords, and council ordered to be heard for and against the bill on the second reading in that house. Accordingly on the 27th of February, after the bill was read a second time, the council were heard, and they being withdrawn, a motion was made for its being committed, whereupon ensued a long debate, in which the principal speakers for the bill were the lord Sandys, the earl of Pomfret, the earl of Cholmondeley, and the lord Raymond; and the principal speakers against it were the earl of Sandwich, the duke of Bedford, and the lord Ravensworth; but the question was upon the division carried in the affirmative by 77 contents to 11 not contents; after which it was gone through in the committee, reported, read a third time, and passed by that house, without any amendment. And March 20, it received the royal assent with the other bills then ready.

We shall conclude this summary with shewing how some of the articles of supply were introduced, and first with regard to the million granted March 27*. On the 25th of the same month, Mr. secretary Robinson acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to the house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and being read by Mr. Speaker was as followeth, viz.

George R.

"His majesty having, at the beginning of this session, declared, that his principal object was, to preserve the publick tranquillity, and at the same time, to protect those possessions, which make one great source of the commerce and wealth of his kingdoms, now finds it necessary to acquaint the house of commons, that the present situation of affairs makes it requisite to augment his forces, by sea and land, and to take such other measures, as may best tend to preserve the general peace of Europe, and to secure the just rights and possessions of his crown in America, as well as to repel any attempts

whatsoever, that may be made to support or countenance any designs, which may be formed against his majesty and his kingdoms; and his majesty doubts not but his faithful commons (on whose affection and zeal he entirely relies) will enable him to make such augmentations, and to take such measures, for the support of the honour of his crown, and the true interests of his people, and for the security of his dominions, in the present critical conjuncture, as the exigency of affairs may require; in doing which his majesty will have as much regard to the ease of his good subjects, as shall be consistent with their safety and welfare."

B As soon as it was read Mr. secretary Robinson stood up, and after a short speech, shewing the wisdom of his majesty's measures, moved as follows:

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return him the thanks of this house for his most gracious message; and to express the entire confidence

C this house has in his majesty's constant attention to preserve the publick tranquillity, to maintain the commerce and true interests of his people, and to secure the just rights and possessions of his crown, against all attempts whatsoever; to assure his majesty, that his faithful commons will, with the utmost zeal and affection for his royal person, family, and government, effectually enable his majesty to make such augmentation of his forces, by sea and land, and to take such measures for the security of his dominions, the trade and commerce of his people, and the just rights and possessions of his crown, as shall be found necessary in the present conjuncture; and that they will, with the greatest vigour and resolution, stand by and support his majesty, in repelling every attempt that may be made to countenance or support any designs, which may be formed against his majesty and his kingdoms."

E This was agreed to nem. con. and an address pursuant thereto drawn up and presented next day by the whole house. To which his majesty returned a most gracious answer as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks, for this very seasonable and affectionate address. The cheerfulness and unanimity with which you have assured me of your zeal and readiness to enable me to maintain the just rights of my crown, and the interests of my subjects, give me the greatest satisfaction; and you may rely upon my best endeavours to attain the great and national ends, which are so essentially necessary to the welfare of my people."

And this message being referred to the committee of supply, the said sum was granted in pursuance thereof.

The same message was at the same time sent to the house of lords, and an address moved for by the earl of Egremont, and seconded by the earl of Scarborough, which, with his majesty's answer, our readers may see in our Magazine for March last, p. 103.

With regard to the first and second articles of supply of April 12, they were occasioned by a petition from the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, presented Jan. 15, which petition was then ordered to lie on the table; but Feb. 20, it was again read and referred to a committee of the whole house, and a very strict enquiry was made into the nature of that trade, the state of the forts, and the conduct of the committee of merchants, during which several petitions were presented from the out ports, alledging, that the present law constituting a free and open African company, was the best that could be established, and that the trade to Africa had flourished more since that law, than ever it did before, or possibly can do, under a joint stock company; and expressing the hope of the petitioners, that no alteration would be made in the said law. At last, after many days consideration, the committee of the whole house was dropt, without making any report; but April 22, the house agreed to the two following resolutions, viz.

1. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the office of ordnance, to send over a proper person, or persons, to inspect the present state of the fort at Annamaboe, and the several other British forts on the coast of Africa, and to lay their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, before this house, as soon as may be; and further humbly to desire his majesty, that if it shall be found necessary immediately to put the said fort of Annamaboe into a proper condition, that he will be graciously pleased to order a sum of money to be issued to the board of ordnance for the performance thereof; and that whatever expences his majesty shall be at for these purposes, this house will make good the same to his majesty.

2. That the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, do prepare, in order to be laid before this house, in the next session of parliament, an account of the monies expended in building a fort at Annamaboe, distinguishing separately the several articles of expence, as the same were incurred, and the several

quantities of the materials used in building the said fort, and the particular purposes to which such materials were respectively applied, together with an exact plan and section of the said fort, and a scale of the dimensions thereof.

However, as it was necessary to supply the company with money, their petition and accounts were on the 11th of April referred to the committee of supply, and the said two articles next day agreed to.

These being all the affairs of last session which we think necessary to be taken particular notice of in our summary, we shall only add, that on the 25th of April his majesty, after giving the royal assent to the bills then ready, concluded the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, the substance of which we gave in our Magazine for that month, p. 187; and then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 27th of May.

O D E on his MAJESTY's Return. Performed at the Spring-Gardens, Vauxhall.

O UR vows are heard! kind heav'n now brings

The greatest, wisest, best of kings:
Conducts him safe across the deep,
And lays th' unruly winds asleep.
May safety constantly attend
Britannia's Monarch, father, friend!

Oh happy nation! people blest!
Of all thy wrongs by George redrest.
His presence bids bold faction cease,
And thunders war to give thee peace.
With loyal strains and hearts elate,
Now hail the guardian of thy state.

Dispell'd be all unquiet fears,
For see at length great GEORGE appears!
The glad exulting crowd surveys
The pride of Britain; Europe's praise;
The Prince by bounteous heav'n design'd,
The common patron of mankind.

Indulgent Sir! attend our strain,
Now welcome to thy land again!
With true, unfading laurels crown'd,
Welcome on Britain's envied ground!
To subjects wealthy, happy, free,
Protected, rescu'd, sav'd by thee!

Ye pow'rs still bless Britannia's isle!
For Britain's genius long will smile;
While GEORGE shall rule by love alone,
And justice fill his upright throne:
Triumphant Io's Britons raise,
And sing your grateful songs of praise!

Continue still, kind heav'n! to bless
His arms and councils with success;
His person guard; prolong his reign;
Our rights and freedom to maintain;
Invading tyrants to oppose,
And crush the hopes of Britain's foes.

K k k 2

R O B Y N

As blyth as the linnet sings in the green wood, So blyth we'll

wake, we'll wake the morn, So blyth we'll wake the morn;

And thro' the wide forest of merry

Sherwood, We'll wind the bu — gle bu — gle horn, We'll

wi — — nd the bu — — gle horn.

2.
The sheriff attempts to take bold Robin Hood,
Bold Robin disdains to fly;
Let him come when he will we'll in merry Sherwood,
Or vanquish boys or die.

3.
Our hearts they are stout, and our bows they are good,
And well their master know;
They're cull'd in the forest of merry Sherwood,
And ne'er will spare a foe.

4.
Our arrows shall drink of the fallow deer's blood,
We'll hunt them all o'er the plain;
And thro' the wide forest of merry Sherwood,
No shaft shall fly in vain.

5.
Brave Scarlet and John, who were never subdu'd,
Gave each his hand so bold;
We'll reign thro' the forest of merry Sherwood,
What say my hearts of gold.

Miss Murray's MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1755.

On PATRIOTISM.

O H! liberty, thou awful sacred name,
Thou source of virtue, learning,
wealth, and fame!

In ev'ry heart be thy fair charms imprest,
Rouse all thy fires, and warm each British
breast;

Fires, such as e'er corruption wrought their
Warm'd the great chiefs of antient Greece
and Rome.

Oh! could my numbers match my bold desires,
Could my muse second what my heart inspires;
Fir'd by the theme in strains sublime unfold,
The glorious list of virtuous men of old,
Set their brave deeds conspicuous to the view,
And mark the paths for Britons to pursue!

Who but reveres each gallant patriot's name,
That rais'd great Athens to the height of fame?
See o'er the rest her legislator rise!

Solon the great, the virtuous and the wise;
Successive heroes, to defend his laws,
Both fought and suffer'd in the noble cause;
How our breasts kindle at heroic deeds,
How rise our sorrows when some patriot
bleeds!

* Ye wise historians! whose instructive page,
Records the great events of ev'ry age,
The fame of Greece your learned works renew,
Her godlike heroes rise again to view;

Again we see Marathron's glorious field,
And myriads to Athenian patriots yield;
Of antient chiefs each ever-honour'd name,
Lives in your works, and reaps immortal fame:
Cimon whose manners grac'd his noble blood,
Brave and polite, magnificent and good!
Pericles active in his country's trust,
And he † who gain'd the glorious name of
just;

See Socrates unmov'd, superior shine,
Whose soul enlighten'd felt a ray divine!
And they who dauntless in their country's fate,
Expell'd her tyrants, and restor'd her state.
Who can refrain to pay a gen'rous tear,
To see good Phocion in distress appear!
He, tho' ungrateful malice urg'd his death,
Pray'd for his country with his latest breath;
And he § who strove degen'rate Greece to raise,
'Gainst the most Christian monarch of those
days.

Lo! here the far-fam'd Spartan chiefs we
In rigid virtue, stern simplicity!
We see Lycurgus to secure his laws,
A willing exile in his country's cause;
We see her hero guard th' important pass ‡,
To death devoted, bold Leonidas!
Agesslaus whose victorious arms
Made Persian monarchs tremble with alarms:
And godlike Agis weltring in his gore,
Who bravely durst neglected laws restore!

And

* The authors of the Universal History, a work which does honour to our age and nation. † Aristides, § Demosthenes. ‡ At Thermopylae.

And Cleomenes to preserve the state,
Struggling undaunted with the storms of fate.
Behold the Theban pair ! by all admir'd,
Warm'd with one flame, and with one love
inspir'd !

Blest with each virtue heav'n itself could give,
Great, wise, and gen'rous, but too brave to live.
Pelopidas, who tyrants durst controul,
In that good cause display'd his noble soul !
Epaminondas, whose illustrious mind,
Excell'd the best and bravest of mankind,
In Mantinea's plain resign'd his breath,
And crown'd with conquest triumph'd e'en
in death !

See in Achaia liberty inspires,
The last, last sparkles of her dying fires !
On Philopæmon and Aratus shed,
And when those heroes fell, her spirit fled !
Greece while her chiefs were free from ve-
nal blame,

Preserv'd her liberty and rais'd her fame ;
Tho' Xerxes arm'd his millions for the fight,
Vain his attempts, her sons maintain'd her
right. [fall'd,

Alas ! how chang'd when that brave spirit
When private views o'er public love prevail'd ;
When those by birth made guardians of her
laws,

Sunk in corruption and betray'd her cause ;
See ! Persian gold an easy conquest gain,
Attempted by her mighty hosts in vain :
Gold and corruption pay'd the fatal way,
For loss of liberty, and tyrant sway.

Rome too we see undaunted brav'd her fate,
When the dread conq'r'r * thunder'd at her
gate :

When daring Cæsar broke his country's laws,
Mistaken Cato perish'd in her cause.
Stabb'd by his friends, lo ! mighty Cæsar falls,
Where first he sinn'd, within the senate walls :
Tho' just the cause, yet none the fact commend,
We praise the patriot, but detest the friend.
Heav'ns ! from that time what dreadful scenes
arose,

Of party-madness, and intestine woes !
Each for his self the bloody weapon drew,
Rome the pretence, ambition was the view ;
With patriot-sighs see liberty expires !
Languid her spirit, all extinct her fires !
Rome's servile senate sunk to slaves we find,
Slaves to the worst, the vilest of mankind ;
Her once brave sons ador'd a mortal god,
Tame to his will, and trembling at his nod.

Britons attend ! preserve your well-fram'd
state,

Warn'd by examples learn to shun their fate ;

* Hannibal.

† *Vester, Camæna, vester in arduis
Tollor Sabinos : Seu mibi frigidum
Præneste, seu Tiber Jupinum,
Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.*

Hor. Lib. III. Od. 4.

§ Near Harwstone, in the county of Salop.

† *Alterius sic*

Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amicus. Hor. De Art. Poet.

¶ *In tenui labor, et tenuis non Gloria.* — VIRG.

Affert your country and her fame restore,
And be what your great fathers were before.
In freedom's cause what streams of blood they
shed !

What patriots suffer'd, and what heroes bled !
Fir'd by their deeds let each intrepid son,
Defend that liberty their valour won ;
Let the false foe with disappointment see,
Britons are still the same—still brave and free.
Birmingham, Aug. 1755.

The Mossy Bower. A New Song.

*Ille terrarum mibi præter omnes
Angulus ridet.* ———— HOR.

—*Muscus ubi, et viridissima gramine ripa,
Speluncæque tegant, et saxea procubet Umbra.* VIRG.

YE lovers of each rural, sweet recess,—
My muse intends to sing,—(if you'll al-
low her,)

A vastly curious object !—(I profess ; †)
A most amazing kind of mossy bower.

A certain, choice, enchanting, neighb'ring
hill

A charming grotto bears upon its brow,—or
Else, sure, (pretend some people what they
will,)

Unrivall'd had remain'd the mossy bower.

The vast, huge Wrekin, and Sir Rowland's
rocks, [and now are,

Grand things have long been justly thought,
More spruce and lovely than the hall nam'd
Vaux,

At Weston & the sweet ville, and mossy bower.
Beaux, that are curious and abound with
pelf,

Of Europe, if they please, may make the tour :
But ev'n the gardens of Versailles herself
Fall short in beauty of the mossy bower.

Some foplings, that have been in foreign
parts,

If fond of foreign fashions, may look sour :
But every man of sense, thereat who darts
A look, must needs applaud the mossy bower.

I much admire (I fairly must confess)

A curious, well-wrought, artificial flower :
And how shou'd art and nature please me
less,

Together meeting in the mossy bower ? †

Splendid and rich, and elegantly plac'd,
The vegetables ev'ry where (I vow) are ;—
Of humble growth,—but O ! how greatly
grac'd, [er ! ¶

When helping thus to build the mossy bow-
The

The pillars, seats and walls, and vaulted arch,
With clay and straw (a cement of great power)
Strongly attract, like any glue or starch,
The plain materials of the mossy bower *.

The wond'rous, dwarfish plants of different kinds,—
How prettily are they dispos'd!—and how are
All of 'em prais'd!—and Oh! how firmly
binds

The foresaid mixture to the mossy bower!
It looks so fresh, that there, methinks, it
grows,

And sticks more closely, than the late I—G—
Did to his quondam-friends (the world well
knows;)

Sev'ral of whom have seen the mossy bower.

May all such brethren false, both small and
great,

Be sent, forsooth! to Newgate, or the tower;
And never once, for shame! presume to sit
In this pure, charming church-of-England
bower †.

Like glossy, verdant velvet, at a blush,
The higher part appears, as well as lower:
And for rich carpets they'll not give a rush,
That have beheld the beauteous mossy bower.

The concave-top with tapestry's adorn'd,
(I durst e'en swear, a' most, to this same hour;)
And other splendid canopies are scorn'd,
When with the roof compar'd of this fine
bower.

Some gloomy mortals, subject to the hyp,
Whether the sky look blue or chance to lour,
To this rare mansion love to take a trip,
And with reluctance leave the mossy bower.

The pure pavilion too is so contriv'd,
As to keep off, in part, the heaviest shower:
And safe, a' most, as honey-bees when hiv'd,
Are belles when seated in the mossy bower,

Some silly fall in love (the thing's not new)
With some old lady with a swinging dower:
But I declare it, Sirs, I'd rather view
Dear, sweet, ingenious Joney §, — in her
bower.

With speed how every thing, alas! grows
old †,
And man himself is cut down like a flower ¶!
(We by the sacred oracles are told)
And down, at length, must come the mossy
bower.

Old, angry Jonah's gourd — (we likewise
read)

Soon was a worm permitted to devour:
And, ah! I fear, the downfall is decreed
Of merry, young, brisk Joney's mossy bower.

Old, unrelenting Time, or soon or late,—
Time! — that industrious, swift, incessant
mower!

[whet,
Who his insatiate scythe ne'er stops to
Will at the length lay low the mossy bower ¶.

All flesh is grass! — may pious souls discern
Th' importance of this doctrine ev'ry hour:
And O! — may youth and beauty ** wisely
learn

To reap advantage from the mossy bower † †.

And since our earthly tabernacles all §§
Are subject still to dissolution's power † †,
And, sure as they've been rais'd, are doom'd
to fall ¶ ¶,

Let's meditate thereon in some sweet bower ¶ ¶.

A house not made with hands we then shall
gain, [er ***;

By far more lasting than the strongest tow-
And thus celestial happiness obtain † † †,
And feel more bliss than in—the mossy bow-
er §§§.

June 24, 1755. † PHILOMUSUS.
CUPID

* Non ebur, neque aureum

Mea renidet in domo lacunar,

Non trabes bymettiae

Premunt columnas ultimâ recisas.

Africa. — — — — — HOR. LIB. II. Ode 18.

† — — — — — Procul, O! procul este profani! VIRG.

§ Miss N—y J—nes. † O Dii boni! Quid est in hominis vitâ diu? Mibi nê diuturnum qui-
dam quicquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum; cum enim id advenit, tum illud quod præterit,
effluit; tantum remanet, quod virtute et rectè factis sis consecutus. CIC. Cato Major. ¶ Con-
fer nostram longissimam ætatem cum æternitate, et brevissima reperietur. I Tusc.

¶ Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres. — — — — — HOR. LIB. I. Ode 4.

** — — — — — Carmina non prius

Audita, musarum sacerdos

Virginibus puerisque canto. LIB. III. Ode 1.

†† Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo. De Art Poet.

§§ Est animus cælestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus, et quasi demersus in terram, locum divinæ na-
turæ æternitatisque contrarium. CIC. Cato Major. †† Sic habeto, te non esse mortalem, sed cor-
pus hoc. Som. Scip. Corpus hoc est mortale, animi verò motus sempiterni. Pro Sest. ¶¶ Ne-

mo confidat, semper sibi illud stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit. 2 Tusc.
Abest omnia unde orta sunt, Cato Major. ¶¶ Hoc meditatam ab adolescentiâ debet esse, mortem
ut negligamus; sine quâ meditatione, tranquillo esse animo quis non potest. Cat. Maj. Mors terribi-

lis est iis, quorum cum vitâ omnia extinguuntur; non iis, quorum laus amor non potest. Parad. 4.
*** Altè spectare si voles, atque hanc sedem et æternam domum contueri, neque ser-onibus vulgi

dederis te, nec in præmiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum; suis te illecebris oportet ipsa virtus tra-
bat ad verum decus. Som. Scip. ††† Qui rectè et honestè curriculum vivendi à naturâ datum

consecrerit, ad astra facillè revertetur. De Univers. §§§ Cogitantes supera atque cælestia, hæc
nostra ut exigua et minima contemnâmus. 4 Acad. Quæst. — Certus est in cælo ac definitus locus, ut

CUPID TRIUMPHANT: Or a Word on t'other Side o'th' Question. *To the Tune of Bacchus Triumphant. See Lond. Mag. for last Month.*

TOO long in the praises of Bacchus and wine,

Each drunkard has rais'd the mad song,
Too long have the beauties of women divine,
Been laugh'd at, and slighted too long :
Dear ladies, converted, your charms I must own/

Are far better able to bless us,
Than all the dull juice of the tun-bellied drone,
In all his full hogheads possesses,
In all, &c. Vile sot.

Once, mad like the rest, I laid reason aside,
'Till death I determin'd to rove,
And in all the profusion of folly defy'd
The darts and sharp arrows of love :
Secur'd with a hoghead my helmet I strode,
Gigantic'ly bold to the fight ;
And oft with such armour the puny young god,

Confounded, I put to the flight,
Poor boy.

At last by my victories insolent grown,
(For conquest oft causes neglect)
Aside ev'ry fear of my enemy thrown,
As rashness and folly direct ;
He sily attacks me, he soon overcame,
And prudently captive retains,
Oblig'd me to pay due respect to his name,
But renders quite easy my chains,

Kind god.

Thus, tho' by the conqueror closely confin'd,
I wish not again to be free ;
And know, thou dull sot, while the ladies are kind,

I envy nor Bacchus nor thee :
Each minute new beauties I find in the fair,
Each day love the deity more,
And all that occasions or sorrow or care,
Is thinking I lov'd not before,

Sweet god.

Nor yet can the vot'ries of Bacchus and wine
Complain I their projects oppose ;
Tho' I love not in person their parties to join,
I still wish success to the cause :
To swim in a bowl and drive sadness away,
Is their heartiest pray'r the year round :
May they have all they wish, I as heartily pray,
Nay more, may they swim till they're drown'd,

Poor rogues.

Dear ladies thus still will I combat your foes,
The light-headed heroes of wine,
Undaunted my life in your service expose,
And, blest in defending, resign ;
And all the reward and requital I crave,
For conquests er past or to come,
Is to favour your soldier, protector, and slave,
With a kiss from each one in the room,
With a kiss from each one in the room,

Dear Girls.

C. M.

To Capt. FARQUHAR, recruiting at Shrewsbury, where he laid the Scene of his Recruiting Officer. An Original.

DEAR Farquhar, tho' unknown, thy friend excuse,

For paying tribute to thy boundless muse ;
Who soars above the reach of envious pen,
Nor wants the soothing flattery of men.
Thy genius does in every line appear,
Thy wit surmounts the lofty Dryden's sphere ;
Thy judgment more than Congreve's could may claim ;

All which conspiring purchase endless fame :
Beaumont and Fletcher to thine amewou'd how,
If once repeated in the shades below :
Great poets all, each darling of each age,
Yet when compar'd with thee but mock'd the stage.

Sure thou art patchwork made of all mankind :
In thee the courtier doth his language find ;
Thy martial muse the soldier's heart alarms ;
Thy soften'd stile the gentler lady charms,
Thus may the thankful world admiring see,
The judgment wit and art of poetry,
In one synopsis all possess'd by thee.
Pardon, great Sir, this rude unpolish'd verse,
As far unfit your merits to rehearse.
My stile's too mean ; I leave it all to you :
Yourself can only give yourself your due.

Capt. FARQUHAR's Answer. An Original.

UNKNOWN to me, to you I'm plainly such, [much]

For had you known, you ne'er had prais'd so
Had my untoward muse but half the charms
By you describ'd, I ne'er had sought alarms,
Nor quitted her for the rough trade of arms.
She, like most human things, now good, now bad, [sad]

Us'd sometimes make me merry, sometimes
At last so freakish grew she made me mad.
Resolv'd at length thus to be plagu'd no more,
I kick'd th'insulting baggage out of door.
But cou'd ev'n fate unite the parted pair,
Your lines have dress'd her up so wond'rous fair,

I shou'd to th'right about as once we were.


But well I know, experience makes it known,
The muse you so adorn is all your own.
Thus a fair picture from an ugly face
Adds nothing to the life, but does the painter grace.

But, gen'rous Sir, if you're resolv'd to praise,
Let's talk of laurels, d—n the paltry bays.
Wish that I bravely may exhaust my blood,
To serve my queen and for my count'ry's good :
With me in heart and honesty so strong,
Myself to right and no man else to wrong :
Wish that I still may gain my honest ends,
And still prove grateful to Salopian friends :
Wish me still free to live, still free to die ;
And wish me fifty fellows six feet high :
With what I wish, your friendship: This assures
A grenadier that's proud of being yours.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.

 NE Barlow, a bookbinder, shot his child of about two years old, and afterwards himself. The child died immediately, but the man was carried to the Poultry Compter, where he lived some days in great pain of body and agony of mind. The coroner brought in their verdict *Felo de se*, and he was buried in the cross-way, Upper Moorfields.

FRIDAY, 29.

The dwelling-house and dye-house of Mr. Corner, a dyer, on the Bankside, Southwark, were consumed by fire. The owner died the day before at Camberwell.

TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

Both houses of parliament met at Westminster, and were further prorogu'd to the 23d instant. (See p. 393.)

THURSDAY, 4.

The shop and warehouse of Mr. Kenaway, painter, in Tower-street, were consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 8.

About 10 at night a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Watson's, a linen printer, at Morris's Causeway, Surrey, which did many thousand pounds damage.

SUNDAY, 14.

The barns, stables, hay, &c. of Mr. Cotton, a farmer, at Lolow, near Cambridge, were consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 15.

About noon his majesty landed at Margate, and arrived at Kensington at nine at night, in perfect health. He set out from Hanover on the 8th instant.

Mabell Hughes was executed at Tyburn, and her body afterwards delivered to the surgeons. She was convicted at the Old-Bailey on the 13th, for the murder of Alexander Knight, a child of about 7 years of age, in Aldgate workhouse.

TUESDAY, 16.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Jonathan Wigmore, for shooting with a pistol at Duncan Robertson, on Finchley Common; John Benson, for a street robbery; James Billion, for stealing 200 guineas from his master; and Samuel Dibble, for housebreaking, received sentence of death; 31 to be transported for seven years, four to be whip'd, and one branded.

FRIDAY, 19.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his majesty, to September, 1755.

congratulate him on his safe arrival in his British dominions, and being introduced by his grace the duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain of the household, William Moreton, Esq; the recorder, made their compliments to him in the following address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to address your majesty with our most sincere and joyful congratulations, on your majesty's safe and happy return to your British dominions.

Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our sincere acknowledgements of your majesty's paternal care and vigilant regard for the true interest and prosperity of your people, by the vigorous measures taken by your majesty to protect our commerce and colonies from the incroachments of the French.

And we do humbly assure your majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power, on this, and every other occasion, cheerfully contribute towards the support of your majesty's sacred person and government, and the defence of the just rights and possessions of your crown, against all attempts whatsoever.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support of the rights of my crown, and the preservation of my dominions in America, are so essential to the trade and commerce of my people, that the city of London may depend, that I will continue to take such measures, as may best tend to those great and important ends. The assurances you give me of your zeal and assistance, are very pleasing to me; and the city of London may rely upon the continuance of my favour and protection.

They had all the honour of kissing his majesty's hand, and his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the recorder, Samuel Fludyer, Esq; alderman and sheriff, and John Torriano, Esq; the other sheriff.

TUESDAY, 23.

A proclamation appeared in the London Gazette, proroguing the parliament to Nov. 13, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

THURSDAY, 25.

Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, was elected president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, in the room of alderman Benn, deceased.

Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when a dividend of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on their capital was declared for the half year ending the 10th of next month.

SUNDAY, 28.

William Beckford, Esq; alderman of Billingsgate ward, and Ives Whitebread, Esq; citizen and merchant-taylor, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for London and Middlesex, for the year ensuing, at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on Tuesday the 30th they were sworn in at Westminster. (See p. 393.)

MONDAY, 29.

Slingsby Bethell, Esq; alderman of Walbrook ward, was elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

During the time of Bartholomew Fair, no toll was taken as usual; for the spirit and resolution of Mr. Holland having eased his fellow-citizens of the burden; the toll taken of the non-freemen was not sufficient to pay the men who collected it last year.

The Blandford man of war, with governor Lyttelton on board, bound to South-Carolina, was taken the 13th of August by the French squadron under count du Guay, and brought into Nantes on the 5th instant.

Our men of war having received orders for making reprisals on the French fleet, have brought in upwards of 40 of their trading vessels, and continue to make captures of all they meet.

On July 7, happened a most astonishing hail shower, in the parishes of Beckley, Northam, Newenden, Yewhurst, &c. in Suffex, which utterly destroyed the fruits of the earth; by which many of the inhabitants are reduced to extreme poverty.

The corn in the eastern parts of Devonshire, has been surprisngly destroyed by what they call oakweb worms, so that the whole crop is entirely lost.

The collection at the triennial musick meeting at Worcester, on the 10th instant, amounted to 1921.

On the 22d of August, after a tempest of thunder and lightening, a ball of fire fell into a field of wheat, at Trowse Newton, near Norwich, burnt a great shock of wheat, smelt strongly of sulphur, and made a very loud explosion. Such a meteor was observed to fall on Moushold-Heath in the summer of 1740.

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth Roads,
Sept. 3.

On the 16th of June we arrived in Brasley Sound, in the island of Shetland, which is an exceeding fine harbour. On the 23d we put to sea, with 25 busses and one lager from Southwold, and four busses and one wherry from Whitehaven, all which have been successful, having caught more this year than the same number did ever before. The Whitehaven busses, who caught 355 barrels, by keeping together got first to Hamburgh; but two Dutch lagers arrived there before the Whitehaven wherry. There have been employed on this fishery this year, 230 Dutch vessels, three of which were the convoy ships with six carriage guns, four pounders; the others were lagers and busses, 37 of the former, from 70 to 80 tons, and 210 of the latter, from 60 to 70 tons, computed to be mann'd with 2800 men; likewise six French of about 30 tons, and 64 men, and one Swedish buss. We have lost a great many nets, to the value of about 1000l. but the Dutch have lost more in proportion.

A society is form'd in Brecknockshire for encouraging improvements in agriculture and manufactures. The premiums proposed to be paid in 1756, are for farmers who shall produce the best fields of turnips, in proportion to the largeness of their farms; and for drab colour'd cloth of the manufacture and growth of that country.

There has been discovered in the electorate of Saxony, a mineral earth which composes a borax, which has all the properties of Venetian borax, and is employed as a flux for gold and silver, and for soldering.

By the late treaty with Russia, the empire is to receive for 10 years, an annual subsidy of 60,000l. during which term it is to keep ready for the service of Great Britain 73,450 men. If they should actually employed, the subsidy is to be augmented to 500,000l. per ann. but the troops to be paid by Russia.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1. They write from Fifeshire, that at St. Fort (a gentleman's estate in the north part of that shire) the summit of a sandy hill, that is somewhat conical, there are a number of round heaps of stones laid together in regular and uniform manner, contiguous to each other, which, as they are evidently artificial, have always been taken for sepulchral monuments or tombs. Upon opening one of them lately, there was the entire skeleton of a human body inclosed in a coffin of slate stones; the bottom

bottom was composed of a large smooth slate, the sides were slates set erect, the head and foot were two thick ones; and the whole covered with three tier of slates above each other, and all so exactly laid, as never to have admitted the smallest quantity of sand or dust into the cavity: The bones measured about seven feet in length, and are certainly the remains of a very large man: His teeth were entirely fresh, and not one of them wanting; the most remarkable thing about him was his beard, of a red colour, and betwixt two and three inches long, which was found lying upon his chin, so fresh and strong as to take a pretty sharp pull to break it. A physician from Edinburgh coming there accidentally after the skeleton was interred, made open another of these tumuli; and after digging about six feet came upon another stone coffin like the former, but more regular and larger. The remains of some inscription plainly appeared, but could by no cleaning be made legible. When the upper part of the coffin was removed, there appeared a skeleton lying all in order with the head to the east, as the other had been found. All the bones were in their proper order, and of an ivory colour, firm and no ways porous. The length of this skeleton measured seven feet five inches. It does not appear from any records, that the natives ever used this manner of burying, or any people that ever invaded this island except the Danes, who always buried every man of note in that way, who either died or was slain in their expeditions. And as the last expedition of the Danes against Scotland was in the year 1035, these bones must have lain in the ground 720 years. To what cause will naturalists assign the preservation of these skeletons, and the long beard thro' such a long tract of time?

Sept. 11. Some workmen having been employed to repair a monument on Bennan hill, in the parish of Straiton, and shire of Ayr, belonging to Sir John Whiteford, on digging near it they found several human bones entire, with an urn full of ashes, which, by an inscription thereon, appears to have been buried there some time before Christianity prevailed in Scotland, near 1200 years ago.

We have an account from the North, that on Monday sev'night there was the greatest fall of rain ever known in that country, which swelled all the rivers, and did a great deal of damage to the neighbouring fields: In particular, the rivers of Spey and Findhorn rose upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height more than usual, and carried off a great deal of timber, grain, cattle, &c. A woman and

a boy perished in the water of Dulnan, in Strath-Spey; and a woman in the water of Lossie near Elgin. The small rivulets rose likewise to a great height, and several cattle pasturing on the banks of some of them were carried down, and perished. The letters add, that they have in general a very fine crop all over the North of Scotland, great part of which is already cut down.

Dublin, Sept. 16. His majesty has ordered the primate to be struck off the list of privy counsellors, and the earl of Kildare to be sworn in a member of the privy council; and all the other grounds of those discontents, which have for some time prevailed in Ireland, to its great detriment, are entirely removed; and those sincere friends to their country and the protestant succession, who have been turned out of their employments, are re-instated.

Governor Knowles has caused a fort to be erected at the Bay of Honduras, and recalled back all the old Baymen who had been forced to fly from thence by the Spaniards. The seat of government in Jamaica is removed from Spanish Town to Kingston.

The premiums offered by the government of New-England for taking and scalping the Indians that have revolted to the French interest, are as follow, viz.

For every male Indian prisoner above the age of 12 years, that shall be taken and brought to Boston, 50l.

For every male Indian scalp, brought in as evidence of their being killed, 40l.

For every female Indian prisoner, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of 12 years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, 25l.

For every scalp of such female Indian, or male Indian, under 12 years, brought as evidence of their being killed, as aforesaid, 20l.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, July 8.

Since general Braddock got over the mountains the French have sent a party of their Indians (with some Frenchmen amongst them) into Hampshire county, who came within 10 miles of our fort at Wills's Creek: In their way, it is said, they scalped 14 families, excepting a few persons who escaped. They dashed out the children's brains on the door-posts before they scalped the parents.

We hear that colonel Johnson has invested Crown-Point, and that governor Shirley has done the same by Niagara: There are seven men of war here; three of them have been up carcening, and some of the rest are coming, that they may be in readiness in case of a rupture.

Governor Dinwiddie has ordered the militia on the frontier counties to be always on duty. Our assembly have agreed to grant 10,000l. to be raised by a land-tax, poll-tax on blacks, and a lottery.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kensington, Sept. 27. The following address of the mayor, burgeses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol, has been presented by Robert Nugent, Esq; one of their representatives in parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the earl of Orford, one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber in waiting; which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
*The humble Address of the Mayor, Burgeses,
and Commonalty of the City of Bristol, in
Common Council assembled.*

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, burgeses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol in common council, most humbly beseech your majesty to accept our sincere congratulation on the pleasing and important event of your majesty's safe return to your British dominions.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's unwearied endeavours to secure the peace of Europe, and maintain the faith of treaties, and that the only end of your majesty's most auspicious government is to preserve this nation free and independent, and thereby establish the safety and welfare of your people.

All the ties of inclination, loyalty, and interest to support the best of kings, call on us most humbly to assure your majesty, that upon every occasion we shall cheerfully hazard our lives and fortunes in defence of your illustrious house, and those just and undoubted possessions which are closely connected with the trade and prosperity of these kingdoms.

*A certain Cure for the CHOLICK, a FLUX,
the GRIPES, from what Cause soever, In-
digestion, or any other Disorder of the Sto-
mach. From a Receipt in the Hand Wri-
ting of a late Admiral.*

TAKE myrrh, cochineal, rhubarb, and hierapicra, of each an ounce; bruise them (that their virtues may be the more easily and perfectly extracted) and put them into a gallon of double distill'd anniseed water (for want of which French brandy or rum may serve) and after they have lain three days, the liquor is fit for use; but the longer it continues on the drugs, the better it is.

Take the quantity of a small wine glass in any of the above-mentioned cases; and if need be (which I never knew an instance of but once, in a most violent fit of the cholick) repeat it in about half an hour.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. **M**R. Rowland Burdon, corn merchant at Newcastle, was married to Miss Smith, of Burn-Hall, near Durham, with a fortune of 10,000l.

31. Sir James Markham, Bart. to Miss Clive.

Sept. 1. Peter Howe, of Whitehaven, Esq; to Mrs. Spedding.

2. Dr. Myddleton, to Miss Hubbard.

5. William Askew, Esq; to Miss Richards, of Chiswick.

6. John Lidderdale, Esq; to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, accomptant general of the Bank.

Mr. Robert Taylor, attorney, of Axminster, in Somersetshire, to Miss Cornish, of Exeter, with a fortune of 10,000l.

John Durbin, jun. of Bristol, Esq; to Miss Collett, with a fortune of 10,000l.

8. Capt. Amhurst, to Miss Ward, of Rochester, with a fortune of 9000l.

10. William Freeman, Esq; to Miss Susanna Elkes, of Limehouse, with a fortune of 5000l.

15. Hon. Charles Townshend, one of the lords of the Admiralty, to the Right Hon. the countess dowager of Dalkeith.

17. Charles Greenwood, of Bridge-Norton, Oxfordshire, Esq; to the heiress of the late Thomas Whorwood, of Drayton, Esq;

24. Mr. Joseph Turner, an eminent weaver, to Miss Ricards, daughter of Richard Ricards, Esq;

Sept. 4. Lady Mary Obrian, daughter to the earl of Inchiquin, was delivered of a daughter.

9. Lady of John Pitt, Esq; of a son.

13. Countess of Lincoln, of a son.

15. Lady of — Drummond, Esq; of a son.

17. Lady Cathcart, of a son.

24. Lady of the Hon. Col. Howard, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. **M**R S. Forrester, wife of William Forrester, Esq; member for Great Wenlock, in Shropshire.

29. Sir Edward Stanley, of Alderley Hall, in Cheshire, Bart. succeeded by his only son, now Sir Thomas Ward Stanley, Bart.

Rossendale Lloyd, of Arton, in Shropshire, Esq;

Sir Hugh Hamilton, of Rose Hall, in the shire of Lanerk, North-Britain, Bart.

31. Valentine Brewster, Esq; lately arrived from Jamaica.

William Probey, Esq; of Yorkshire.

Sir John Bland, of Kippax Park, in Yorkshire, Bart. member for Ludgershall, in Wiltshire, succeeded by his brother now Sir Hungerford, Bland, Bart.

Sept. 1. Mr. Charles Davis, an eminent bookseller in Holborn, a gentleman beloved for his good nature and humanity, of a fit of the apoplexy.

Mrs. Moore, of Birmingham, aged 104.

2. Rev. Mr. Herbert Randolph, rector of Deal, and of Woodchurch, in Kent. Relict of Sir Anthony Westland, of Suffolk, Bart.

Thomas James, of Moor Court, in Herefordshire, Esq;

4. Capt. Thomas Marcham, who served 40 years in the royal regiment of horse guards blue, and whose family have had commissions in that corps for above 90 years.

6. John Burgon, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Kent.

Richard Dawks, of Dover, Esq;

Benjamin Webb, jun. of the Devizes, Esq;

7. Mr. Prime, one of the cashiers of the Bank.

15 Lady of Griffith Philipps, Esq; member for Carmarthen.

17. John Reed, of Durham, Esq;

Lady of Francis Raynolds, Esq; member for Lancaster.

21. John Idle, Esq; lord chief baron of the court of Exchequer, in Scotland.

Mr. John Lorkan, at Meelick, and Mr. James Whelan, at Birr, both near Galway, in Ireland, the former aged 112, and the latter 108.

24. Relict of the late Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. and alderman, and wife of the Rev. Mr. Younger.

26. Dr. Matthew Lee, an eminent physician.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

HUGH Morley, B. A. was presented to the rectory of Milton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. John Glasbrooke, to the vicarage of Rounds, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Charles Charlton, to the rectory of Bonnington, in Nottinghamshire.—Rev. Mr. Foster, to the rectory of Keal, in Lincolnshire, worth 140l. per annum.—John Rident, A. M. to the rectory of Woodman Cote, in Suffex.—George Bingham, B. D. to the rectory of Moore, in Dorsetshire, worth 300l. per annum.—Thomas Hind, B. A. to the rectory of Langham, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Whittington, to the rectory of Theberton, in Suffolk, worth 200l. per annum.—Mr. Cox, to the living of Urwin Courtney,

in Dorsetshire, worth 200l. per annum.

—Mr. Jortin, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury.—A dispensation passed the seal, to enable William Trevor, A. M. to hold the vicarage of Barrow, with the living of North Cotes, in Lincolnshire, worth 220l. per annum.—To enable Nicholas Carter, D. D. to hold the rectories of Ham and Woodchurch, in Kent, worth 270l. per annum.—To enable William Wroughton, A. M. to hold the vicarage of West-Wickham, and rectory of Halton, in Buckinghamshire.—Rev. Mr. Sparrow, to the rectory of Grindon, in Staffordshire, worth 200l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HENRY Stubbs, Esq; appointed a captain; Charles Tuffnel a lieutenant; and Urban Hall a cornet, in the royal regiment of horse guards blue.—John Neal, Esq; lieutenant, and — Twisleton ensign, in the 3d reg. of footguards.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 30. GEORGE Catcott, of Bristol, grocer—Edward Bateman, of Hutchbury, Northamptonshire, dealer.—John Simms, of Leadenhall-street, linen-draper.

Sept. 6. Edward Tibinham, of Filby, in Norfolk, linen-draper and grocer.—Hallifield Ball, late of the island of Tortola, in America, merchant.

9. Elizabeth Rhodes, of Dudley, in Worcestershire, hosier.—Archibald Finney, of St. Alban's, innholder.—John Donaldson, of St. Luke's, Middlesex, merchant.

PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at the THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 13. Recruiting Officer, *Anatomist*.
16. Careless Husband, *Lying Valet*.
18. As you like it, *King and the Miller*.
20. Mourning Bride, *Intrig. Chambermaid*.
23. Beggar's Opera, *Duke and no Duke*.
25. Suspicious Husband, *Anatomist*.
27. Conscious Lovers, *Chaplet*.
30. Mourning Bride, *Lottery*.

COVENT-GARDEN.

29. Nonjuror, *Damon and Phillida*.

BAYES'S THEATRE (See p. 398.)

1. Othello, *Lying Valet*.
3. Ditto, *Honest Yorkshire Man*.
4. Fatal Curiosity, *Tom Thumb*.
6. Othello, *Ditto*.
9. Recruiting Officer, *Devil to Pay*.
11. Rehearsal, *Lethe*.
15. Ditto, *Ditto*.

HANOVER,

HANOVER, August 22. As it is foreseen that France will not leave her disputes with England to the decision of the naval forces of the two crowns, expresses have been sent to the several courts that are bound to furnish troops for the service of Great-Britain, to keep them in constant readiness to march wherever their presence may be judged necessary.

Hanover, August 26. It is reported, that a certain power hath obtained permission to form magazines in some parts of Westphalia, in consequence of very great advantages which will thereby accrue to the prince to whom those places belong: But we can scarce give credit to these reports.

Hague, Sept. 5. The elector of Cologne is arrived at Venice, under the title of the count de Werth: The count de Guebriant, the French ambassador, accompanies him.

Since his departure it is known, that he has consented to the erecting of magazines for the French in Westphalia, so that the reason of his journey is no longer a secret.

And by the last advices we are told, that the British minister at this elector's court, has been ordered to retire without taking leave.

By the same advices we are told, that the count d'Aubeterre, envoy extraordinary from France, hath made a declaration to the ministry of Vienna, importing, "That the warlike designs with which the king his master is charged, are sufficiently confuted by his great moderation, of which all Europe hath manifold proofs; that his majesty is persuaded this groundless charge hath given as much indignation to their Imperial majesties as to himself; that he is firmly resolved to preserve to Christendom that tranquillity which it enjoys thro' his fidelity in religiously observing the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; but that if his Britannick majesty's allies take part in the war which is kindled in America, by furnishing succours to the English, his majesty will be authorised to consider and treat them as principals in it." And that France hath caused the same declaration to be made to other courts.

In pursuance of these declarations we find by all accounts from France, that they are making great preparations for a land war in Europe, but we hear very little of their preparations for a sea war; tho' they have had the good luck to get their squadron safe home, which was supposed to be blocked up at Cadiz, by our squadron under admiral Hawke; for

about the end of July it sailed from Cadiz, and arrived at Brest the third instant, having picked up one of our small men of war, the Blandford, in its voyage home. And from Canada they have an account, that their squadron with the troops on board was arrived there; and that it is computed they have now 23,000 effective men at that place, including their garrisons. But the most important article relating to a war in Europe is what follows.

Venice, August 25. We learn from Constantinople, that Osmyn III. has recalled the late deposed vizier, Ali-Pacha-Hekim Oglou, and given him orders to assemble an army of 50,000 men, composed of troops that may be depended upon. When this army is compleated, we shall know with some degree of certainty what the views of his sublime highness are.

In the mean time his most Christian majesty seems to have got a victory over the obstinacy of his ecclesiasticks, for from Paris we hear, that it hath been resolved by a great majority, in the general assembly of the clergy, that the rejecting the Bull Unigenitus is not a just cause for refusing the sacraments to any person. And that the sinews of war may not be wanting, his majesty has granted a new lease to his farmers general, for which they are to pay him 110 millions of livres, which is seven millions a year more than the last; and they have engaged to advance him on the first of next month the sum of 60 millions, at 4l. per cent.

Madrid, August 19. As the taking of the two men of war by the English in America has given occasion to several reflections, from the consideration that war was not declared, and that the differences between the crowns of France and England related only to the continent of America, Sir Benjamin Keene has, in answer thereto, offered the following considerations: "That it was well known that the French fleet carried troops, ammunition, and every thing necessary for defending the territories which had been by the French unjustly taken possession of, and of which the English claim the property: That the rules of self-defence authorize people to render fruitless every attempt that may tend to prejudice them: That only this right had been made use of in taking the two French men of war, and that the distinction of place must be interpreted in favour of the English, seeing the two ships were taken upon the coast of the countries where the contest arose."

Geneva

Genoa, Aug. 12. Ever since we heard of hostilities in America between the French and English we have been upon the *Qui-vive*. The tin, lead, salt-petre, sugar, &c. that were in the warehouses are bought up. It is reported, that some new fortification will be added to this city, to the gulph of Spezzia, and that of Vado. The workmen make all possible haste to finish the new fort of San Remo. But the worst omen of all is, that the arms of England, placed over the consul's door, have received the same insult which was given in the last century to those of France, and which was avenged by the famous bombardment we underwent in 1684. That is to say, they were found in the morning of the 7th instant covered with human ordure. The English consul complained to the senate, and some suspected persons were immediately taken into custody, and a reward of 400 pistoles offered to any that would discover the authors of this insult, which cannot go unpunished; but it is generally thought they will not be found out, as it is supposed they were set on by a certain powerful party which is impatient to see this republic engaged in new broils.

Naples, Aug. 12. The whole city justly resounds with the praises of the marquis de Fogliani, the new viceroy of Sicily, for the following act of strict justice. The prince of Ventimiglia refused to pay to a merchant of Palermo a just debt of a 1000 ducats. The merchant complained to the viceroy, who ordered the prince to pay the money. Accordingly he sent for the merchant and paid him. As he was coming away, the servants asked him for some gratification in such a manner that he determined to give them nothing, upon which they struck him; going back to complain to their master, he would not so much as hear him, but ordered him to be thrown out of the window; and he was so much bruised that he lived but a few days. The viceroy caused the prince's palace to be surrounded by a detachment of soldiers, whom the prince shot at thro' the windows and killed seven. Whereupon the viceroy ordered the house to be set fire to; upon which the prince and his servants surrendered, and in 24 hours he was tried and beheaded; some of his servants were hanged, and the rest sent to the galleys.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1755.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A**N enigmatical Question relating to Things sacred and divine. By J. Johnson, pr. 1s. Keith.

2. A free and necessary Enquiry concerning the Liturgy of the Church of England, pr. 1s. 6d.

3. Christian Piety freed from the many Delusions of modern Enthusiasts, pr. 3d. Oliver.

4. The second Part of a Reply to Dr. Sharp's Review and Defence of his Dissertation on the Scripture Meaning of Berith. By J. Bate, A. M. Withers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. Two Letters to the Authors of the Monthly Review, pr. 6d. Noon.

6. Naked Truth, pr. 6d. Price.

7. An Epistle to Mr. Voltaire, upon his Arrival at his Estate near the Lake of Geneva, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

8. A Letter from a Member of Parliament to a Duke, pr. 6d. Cooper.

9. The Connoisseur. By Mr. Town, to be continued on Thursdays, N^o 84, 5, 6, 7, pr. 2d. each. Baldwin.

10. The World, N^o 140, 1, 2, 3, pr. 2d. each. Dodsley.

11. The Monitor, N^o 4, 5, 6, 7, pr. 2d. each. Scott. (See p. 405.)

12. A Letter to the People of England on the present Situation and Conduct of national Affairs, pr. 1s. Scott. (See p. 403.)

PHYSICK.

13. An Essay on the Gout. By N. Robinson, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. sewed. Robinson.

14. A practical Essay on the Cure of venereal, scorbutick, arthritick, leprous, scrophulous, and cancerous Disorders. By J. Higgs, pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 428.)

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

15. Tom Browne's compleat Jester, pr. 1s. Henderson.

16. The Portrait of Vanity and Folly, or the Coxcomb dissected, pr. 6d. Grin.

SERMONS.

17. A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Mr. J. Morris. By J. Burroughs, pr. 6d. Whiston.

18. A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. J. Read. By G. Benson, D. D. pr. 6d. Noon.

19. A Sermon preached at Gloucester, Aug. 14, 1755, at the Opening of the Infirmary. By G. Talbot, pr. 6d. Dodsley.

20. A Sermon before the provincial grand Master, and general Communication of free and accepted Masons, at Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1755. By W. Smith, A. M. pr. 6d. Griffiths.

21. A Sermon. By J. Wesley, pr. 2d. Robinson.

22. A Sermon preached at Durham, at the Assizes held there, July 24, 1755. By W. Forster, M. A. pr. 6d. Innys.

PAICRS

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 26 to Sept. 23.

Christ. { Males 590 } 1176
 { Females 586 }
Buried { Males 686 } 1454
 { Females 768 }
Died under 2 Years old 580

Between 2 and 5 — 133
5 and 10 — 40
10 and 20 — 39
20 and 30 — 111
30 and 40 — 135
40 and 50 — 134
50 and 60 — 109
60 and 70 — 89
70 and 80 — 51
80 and 90 — 27
90 and 100 — 6

Day	Barometer	South Sea	Ann. old	Ann. new	C. B. An.	B. Ann.	S. S. An.	3 P. Cent.	Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds	B. Cir.	p. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Within the Walls	Without the Walls	In Mid. and Surrey	City & Sub. West.
30	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
31	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
1	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
2	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
3	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
4	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
5	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
6	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
7	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
8	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
9	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
10	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
11	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
12	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
13	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
14	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
15	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
16	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
17	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
18	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
19	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
20	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
21	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
22	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
23	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
24	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
25	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
26	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
27	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
28	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675
29	122 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/8	92 3/8	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/8	11. 19s	3 17	6	N. W.	rain	1454	109	325	675

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Wheat 23s. to 25s. 6d. q.	06l. 10s load	07l. 19s load	06l. 17s load	07l. 15s load	07l. 05s load	4s 6d to 4s 10d	08. 10s. to 09l. 12s. 6d. 1d.	09l. 9s. to 10l. 6d. load.
Barley 12s to 14s od.	13s to 15 qr	15s to 18 qr	14s to 15 qr	15s to 18 qr	14s to 16 qr	2s 4d to 2s 6d	16s. to 17s. 6d.	16s. to 17s.
Oats 11s to 13s od.	13s to 14 od	14s to 16	14s to 15s	13s to 18 od	13s to 14 6d	1s 9d to 2s od	13s. od. to 15s. od. p. q.	13s. 6d. to 15s. od.
Beans 15s to 16s od.	19s to 23 od	19s to 23	20s to 21s	21s to 23 od	24s to 26	3s 2d to 3s 4d	18s. 6d. to 19s.	18s. od. to 19s. od. p. q.

Lottery Tickets, Sept. 8. gl. 17s. od.—10. gl. 18s. 6d.—11. 10l. 0s. od.—13. gl. 16s. 6d.—18. gl. 18s. od.—26. gl. 14s. od.